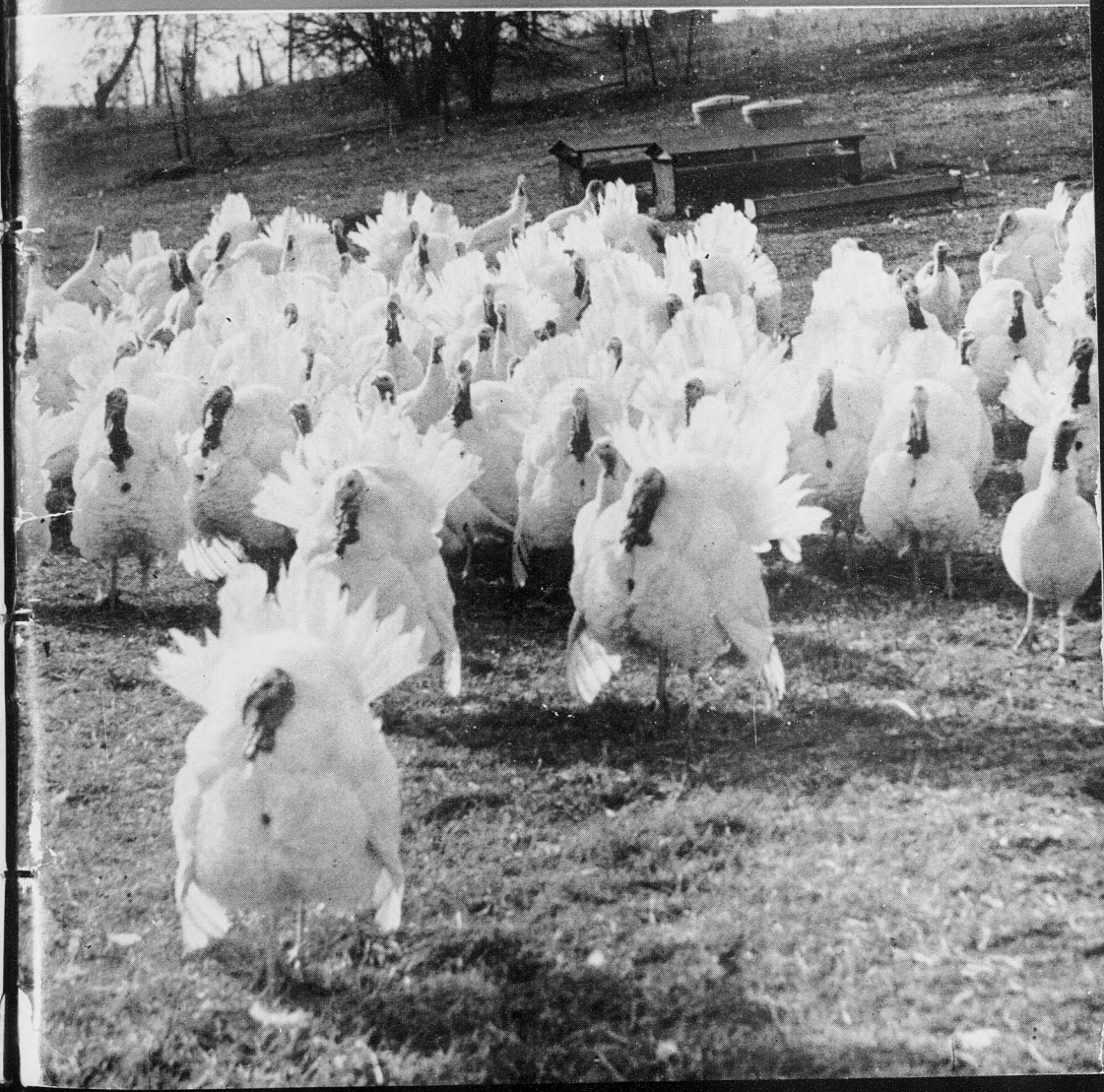
MARYLAND

POULTRY YEARBOOK

1951



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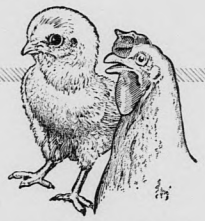

GAMBRILL'S STARTER
GAMBRILL'S GROWER
GAMBRILL'S LAYER

●

D&G MASH STARTER
D&G MASH GROWER
D&G LAYER
D&G BREEDER MASH

●

D&G BROILER MASH
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MARYLAND POULTRY YEARBOOK

1951

Published by

The Maryland State Poultry Council
as a service to the leading agricultural
industry of the state

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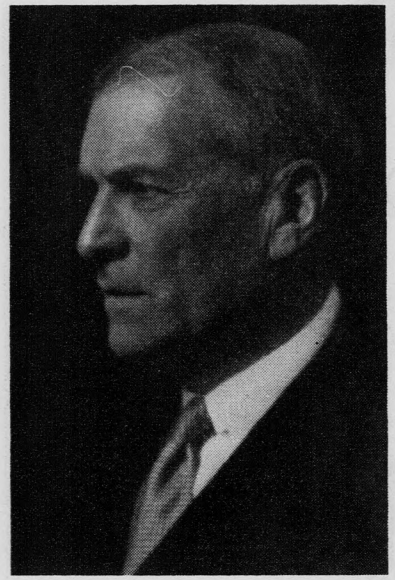
DEDICATION—This edition of the Maryland Poultry Yearbook is dedicated to an outstanding scholar, soldier, statesman, businessman, farmer, and poultry pioneer.



CLINTON LEVERING RIGGS

1866—1938

Educated at St. Pauls School Concord, New Hampshire, Princeton and Johns Hopkins Universities, Clinton Levering Riggs was destined to render outstanding public service in many fields.

Starting as 2nd Lieutenant, 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, he served as a Major during the Spanish American War; Adjutant General of Maryland, 1904-1908; Colonel of a new regiment in 1917 and retired as a Major General in 1920. He also served as Secretary of Commerce and Police in the Phillipines, 1913-1915.

He was President of the Baltimore Real Estate Board, member Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, President of Maryland Historical Society, and active in many other public spirited movements in Maryland. As a farmer at Foxhall Farm, Catonsville, he was well known for his Herford cattle, Hampshire sheep, and Duroc hogs from 1917 till his death.

Pioneer Maryland Poultryman

While General Riggs was an accomplished breeder of exhibition Blue Andalusions and Rhode Island Reds, he is best known among Maryland poultrymen for his vision and leadership in promoting projects which have exerted a lasting influence upon Maryland's poultry industry.

He served as President of the Maryland State Poultry Association from 1921-1930. While President, he actively sponsored and promoted the first Maryland Egg Marketing Cooperative at Westminister in 1922; Baltimore Poultry Show, 5th Regiment Armory 1922-1926; Marylands original Poultry Improvement (certification) Plan in 1923 to which pullorum testing was added in 1927, and the Maryland State Egg Laying Contest conducted at College Park 1925-1931.

These projects paved the way for many present day poultry activities in the state and Maryland poultrymen have every reason to be grateful for the vision and ability of a man who helped to point the way for developing the leading agricultural industry of the state.

Greetings

TO

MARYLAND

POULTRYMEN

The maintenance of economic stability in our State and Nation, and the health of our citizens, is basic to our defense on the military and diplomatic fronts. Your organization is making a vital contribution to this program of state and national strength and growth.

As producers of meat and eggs, you contributed 72 million dollars to Maryland's farm income in 1949; more than any other agricultural industry.

To contribute as well as I can to the economic importance of your and other branches of our agriculture, to the end that we may remain free Americans and Marylanders will be my aim as your Governor. I hope you will call me to aid you in our efforts to attain this vital objective.

THEODORE R. McKELDIN
Governor

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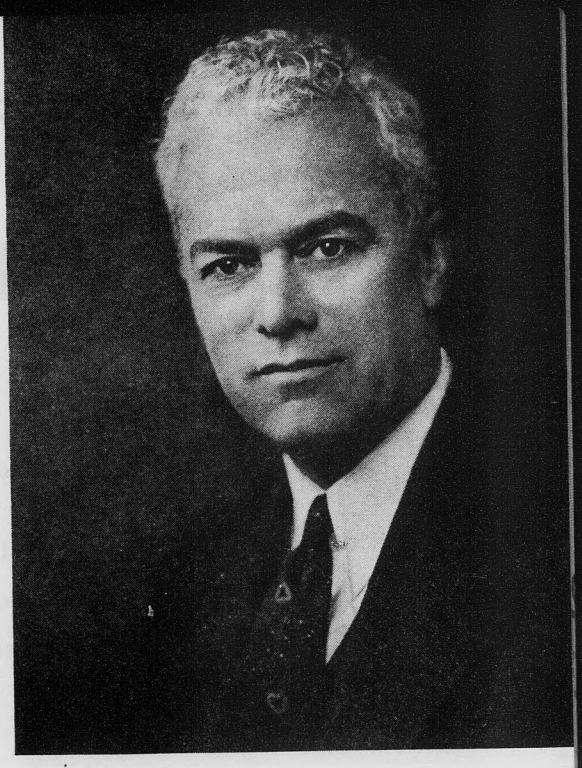
Greetings

to all

MARYLAND

POULTRYMEN



We stand at the threshold of a period which may call for every American to give his utmost to preserve the fundamental rights upon which has been built the greatest commonwealth of all time.

This effort may well involve even greater selfdenials than we knew during World War II, and at the same time, even greater production of food, fiber, and military power than at any previous time in our history. Such adjustments naturally involve many problems of additional labor, labor saving methods, providing satisfactory substitutes, and other marshalling of our total resources.

To help all Maryland people meet the demands of such emergencies is an important function of the University of Maryland. Solutions to these problems can and will be found if we work as a team.

The constantly improving facilities of the University in the field of research, teaching, extension and regulatory activities are yours to use.

By so doing, your industry can render a signal service in providing the necessary food for our civilian and military populations during these times when a case of "too little or too late" might be more costly than we care to think about.

My best wishes to the poultrymen of Maryland.

H. C. Byrd, *President*
University of Maryland

November 20, 1950

TRUSLOW CHICKS

As meat producers . . . . .

Truslow chicks won 3 of first 4 places in the Maryland Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest.

1st—New Hampshires

2nd—Barred Cross

4th—Barred Rocks

Winning weights of 15 cockerels at 12 weeks, dressed for judging, was: 4.7 lbs. — New Hampshires; 4.6 lbs. — Barred Cross; 4.2 lbs. — Barred Rocks.

As egg producers . . . . .

Every Truslow breeding effort seeks to achieve an ever higher FLOCK average with strong livability — not at producing individual record breakers.

With reasonable care, the flock averages for Truslow White Leghorns of Selected Mating should be 180 to 220 eggs; for Barred Rocks and New Hampshires of Selected Mating should be 160 to 200 eggs.

LARGEST MARYLAND U. S. R.O.P. BREEDING FARM

OLDEST BREEDING FARM IN AMERICA

MARYLAND U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM

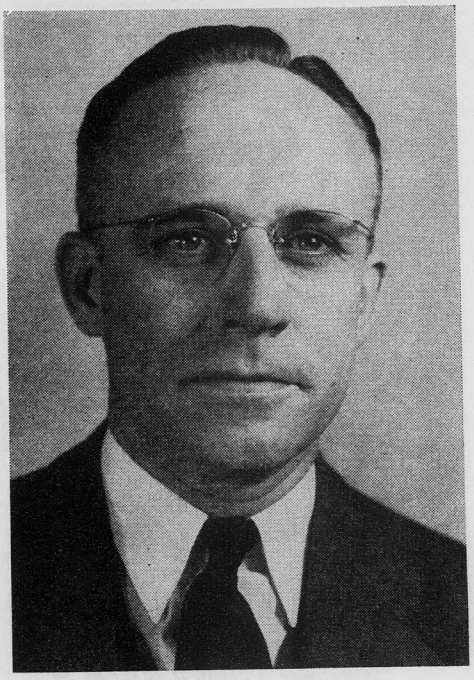
BOX 34, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

Greetings

to all

MARYLAND

POULTRYMEN



November 20, 1950

Dear Friends:

It is a privilege for me to extend greetings from the College of Agriculture to the poultrymen of Maryland.

The poultry industry has enjoyed continued growth and progress in Maryland. With this development the facilities and personnel serving the industry were expanded in order that a better job could be done in solving the problems associated with the production and marketing of poultry and poultry products.

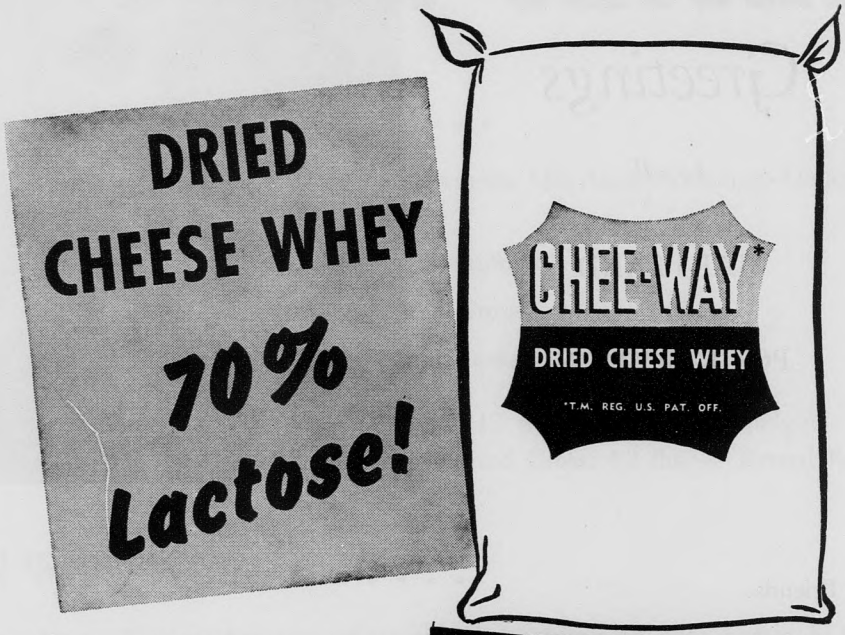
Maryland is in a favorable position in respect to broiler production. There is a real opportunity for the expansion of the production of market and hatching eggs to meet the needs within the state.

The various divisions of the College of Agriculture are ready to serve you in any way possible which will be reflected in the sound development of the poultry industry in Maryland.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. CAIRNS,
Dean of Agriculture

Discover The PLUS Qualities of CHEE-WAY*



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Phone Our Represenative

E. W. LYNCH

SEAFORD Phone: Seaford 3242 DELAWARE

Greetings

To

MARYLAND

POULTRYMEN

The poultry industry of Maryland is one of the most important phases of the agriculture of our State. It provides a source of cash income during every week of the year. The poultry industry is a relatively flexible one that can adjust readily to changing economic conditions. It thus affords a means whereby many farmers may rapidly expand food production in response to current defense needs.

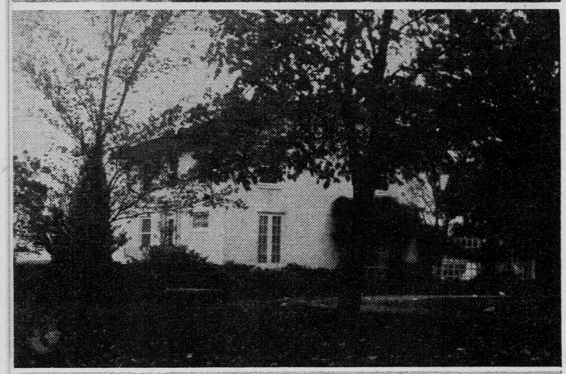
Consumers in Maryland and the surrounding areas are now eating considerably more chicken, turkeys, and eggs than they ate during any comparable period in the past. Increase in production efficiency is largely responsible for this condition. Larger units of production, high energy feeds, and greater disease control are among the leading factors that are reducing the cost of egg and poultry meat production. Under present production methods, poultry is considered as one of the most efficient animals for converting cereal grains into highly palatable, nutritious meat.

The marketing methods for Maryland poultry products are well adjusted to local demand. Broilers generally follow a low-cost marketing plan, while eggs tend to seek the top quality markets with an unusually large amount going directly to consumer outlets.

Many Maryland producers have found it profitable to follow a policy of keeping their marketable product as uniform as possible. This is in keeping with the results of consumer surveys that show a decided preference for uniformity, with quality standards at a good practical commercial level.

JAMES M. GWIN

Director of Extension



Maryland Egg Producers' Homes

Laying Breeding

VITAMIN B_{12} IN BREEDER RATION

DR. GERALD F. COMBS

For several years animal protein supplements have been considered an essential part of the ration of breeding chickens for normal hatchibility. It is now known that animal protein supplements (including marine supplements) are good sources of vitamin B_{12}.

Since the isolation of vitamin B_{12} in 1948, studies have been conducted at the University of Maryland to determine whether or not this vitamin could replace the need for animal protein supplements in breeder rations.

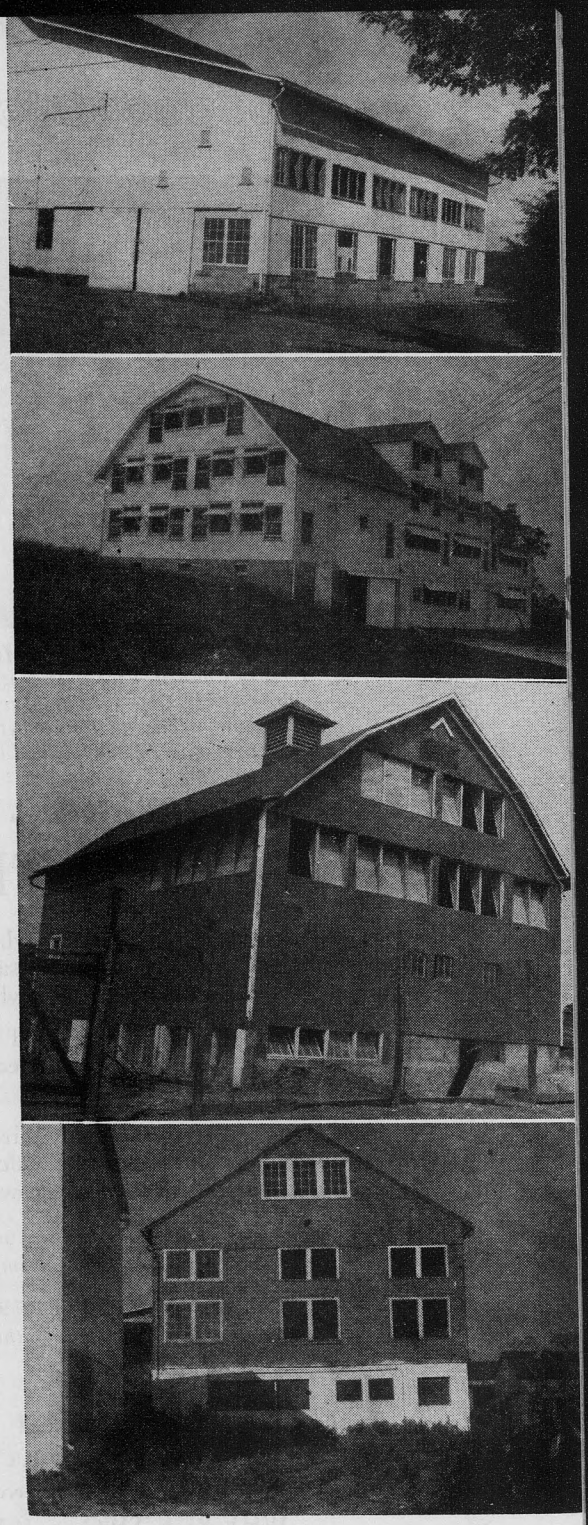
Using experimental groups, each composed of 50 New Hampshire pullets, it was found that a vitamin B_{12} supplement, when added to a ration containing soybean oil meal as the only source of supplementary protein, would support normal hatchability. Comparable groups fed menhaden fish meal or crab meal as supplements gave similiar results. Neither vitamin B_{12} nor animal protein supplements were required for egg production, but the hatchability of fertile eggs pro-

And Section

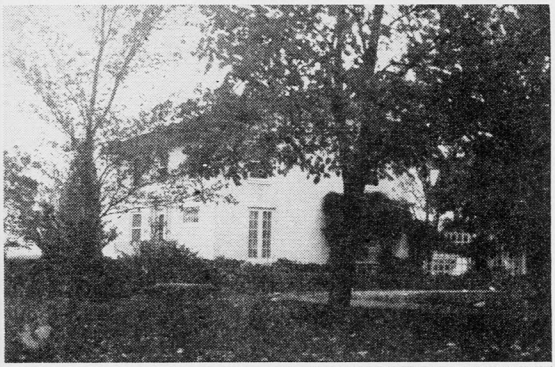
duced by the pullets which received no supplementation dropped to 17% after 5 months.

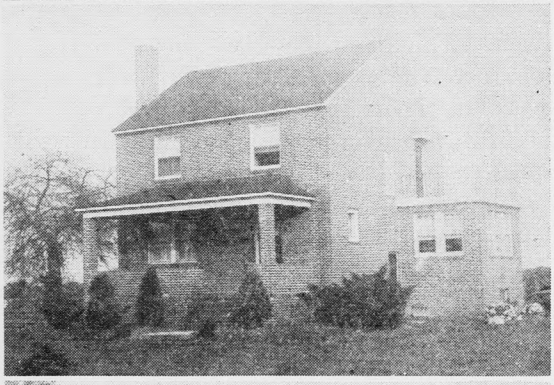
In another study conducted with New Hampshire pullets housed in batteries, it was found that a level of 1.8 micrograms of vitamin B_{12} per pound was adequate to support normal hatchability. Other work indicates that 1.5 micrograms may be sufficient for hatchability. However, chicks from eggs, produced by dams fed only sufficient vitamin B_{12} to support normal hatchability, have a lower "carry-over" of vitamin B_{12} at hatching time than do chicks from dams fed greater amounts of this vitamin.

It is recommended, therefore, that for the production of hatching eggs which will produce strong, healthy chicks, a minimum level of 2 micrograms of vitamin B_{12} per pound of total ration be used. This level would be equivalent to 4 milligrams per ton for an all-mash ration or 8 milligrams per ton for a breeder mash to be fed with equal parts of grains. No supplemental vitamin B_{12} is required for egg production only.



Unused livestock barns have been remodeled into excellent laying houses.





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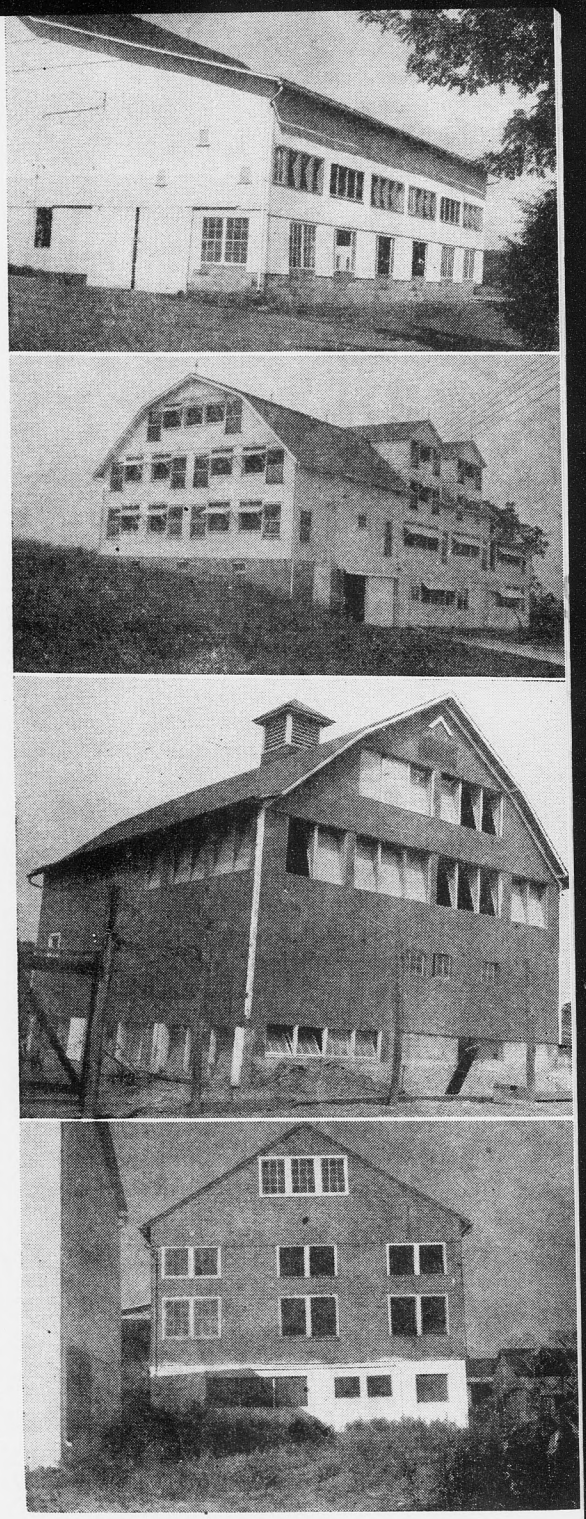

Unused livestock barns have been remodeled into excellent laying houses.

Samuel Ahmuty, Odenton, Md., President, Maryland State Poultry Council, Vice President, NEPPCO, Camelshell winner (Brown Egg Class) 1950 Maryland Poultry Products Show, Baltimore, receiving Camelshell award from Mrs. C. Townsend Brown, C. T. Brown's Hatchery, Rocks, Md.

You too can have . . .

EGGS LIKE THE WINNERS!

Poultry men and women who feed Camelshell know this dual purpose product supplies the necessary calcium as it grinds. No grit or supplemental calcium is necessary when feeding Camelshell.

Poultry men who have used Camelshell over a period of years say, "No other shell builder can equal Camelshell in either price or performance."

Camelshell is a practically pure form of calcium carbonate. It dissolves slowly and furnishes the calcium so much needed in egg production and general health and growth.

If your feed dealer cannot supply you with Camelshell, send us his name and we'll see that he is supplied. Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation, Towson 4, Md.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF LITTER-SNOW

Which Helps Keep the Litter Dry Without a Caustic Effect on the Chickens

CAMELSHELL

A GROUND LIMESTONE PRODUCT PRODUCED FROM CALCITE

Dual Purpose — Supplies Necessary Calcium as it Grinds

WHY BUY TWO . . . WHEN ONE WILL DO

ELIMINATING "BAREBACKS" FROM THE BROILER INDUSTRY

MORLEY A. JULL

University of Maryland

Rate of feathering should be of particular importance to poultry breeders whose principal business it is to produce hatching eggs from which broiler chicks are secured. Rate of feathering is of great importance to broiler growers because the price they receive for their broilers is frequently affected by the relative number of "barebacks" among the broilers raised. Operators of processing plants are also interested because late and poor feathering in broilers means increased cost in dressing the broilers for market due to many pinfeathers.

Breeds differ with respect to rate of feathering. Practically all White Leghorns are early feathering whereas up to a few years ago practically all general-purpose breeds were late feathering. Late feathering is dominant to early feathering. For instance, when New Hampshire males that are late feathering are mated to White Leghorn females that are early feathering, all of the chicks produced by this mating are late feathering due to the dominance of the gene for late feathring. At the same time, late feathering is sex-linked, as shown by the results secured from a mating of White Leghorn males and New Hampshire females. In this case, the cockerel chicks are late feathering and the pullet chicks are early feathering. The cockerel chicks inherited the gene for late feathering from their late-feathering New Hampshire dams.

For many years the development of tail feathers at 10 days of age was used as an index to distinguish early-feathering from late-feathering chicks. It was soon shown, however, that this is not a very reliable method of determining rate of feathering. A much more reliable method is to examine the primary feathers in the wings at hatching time. The wings of the chicks should be examined from the under side. In early feathering chicks, there are several well-developed primary feathers on the outer section of the wing. Each primary feather has beside it a primary covert about two-thirds as long as the primary feather. Late-feathering chicks at hatching time have poorly-developed primary feathers and primary coverts.

A still better method of determining differences in rate of feathering at hatching time is to count the number of secondaries on the inner section of the wing. Viewing the wings from the under side, early-feathering chicks should have at least six well-developed secondary feathers at hatching time. Late-feathering chicks may have no visible secondary feathers and moderately late-feathering chicks may have two or three secondaries showing at hatching time.

Rate of feathering is inherited, and since there are a few strains of New Hampshires and other general-purpose breeds that have been developed for early feathering, it should be possible for poultry breeders and hatchery operators to de-

Everything for the Poultryman

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Stop Pickouts!

15 years of experience prove "HEN-SPECS" save birds, stop pickouts, feather picking, fighting. They increase egg production; build your profits. Quick to attach; patented, non-rusting beak lugs hold this light weight article always in proper position. Recommended by Experiment Stations. Millions in profitable use. Users say, "Simplest in action and design . . . they do the job!"

Use "HEN-SPECS" NOW, for best results. At your dealer

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THE MARVEL CO.

Santa Rosa, California

FULL BREASTED

CHICKS

Hampshire and

Straight Cross

DRYDEN'S

HATCHERIES

Snow Hill, Md.

velop strains of birds all of the progeny of which should be early feathering. This could be accomplished in two or three years if the proper selection of early-feathering chicks is made at hatching time.

Rather recently it has been shown that there are two genes that modify early feathering. In one case the chick may have the normal number of primaries but no secondaries; in the other case, the chick may have the normal number of primaries but only three secondaries. These two genes also modify late feathering but the results are more readily shown in the case of early feathering. However, when late-feathering chicks such as some of the crossbred broilers produced annually are late feathering and also carry one or the other of these modifiers, such chicks are usually the so-called "barebacks" that are common in so many flocks.

Poultry breeders and hatchery operators, therefore, should take every precaution possible to select nothing but early-feathering chicks at hatching time. These chicks should be identified by wing band number so that they will be selected for future breeding purposes before any of the broilers are sold for market. In this way, the broiler industry of Maryland could soon be relatively free of "barebacks", providing the methods of rearing broilers are satisfactory.

HEN CACKLES

STRAIGHT RUN OR SEXED CHICKS? Unless you have a retail market for broilers at good prices, you may best buy sexed chicks for your pullets. Broiler production today is a highly specialized and efficient business in the mass production of poultry meat.

—o—

Egg prices are usually above average for the year from September 1 to February 1, and below that average the remainder of the year. — Moral — Brood chicks for pullets early enough to be laying well by September 1st.

—o—

An old 20 foot shed roof laying house can be extended an additional 10 to 14 feet in front by making a 2/3 span roof. This addition increases capacity by ½ or more, and it is the cheapest way to modernize old laying houses to meet present day labor saving needs of larger flocks in a single room.

—o—

Hens will eat slightly more of coarse mash than finely ground mash, and where nutritive qualities of the feeds are the same, will lay a few more eggs on the coarse mash.

—o—

Feeding alfalfa hay in feeding racks to layers in confinement is nothing new, but it helps to control picking and cannibalism in layers. Stripped stems may be added to the litter. Use only good quality hay as inferior grades may cause trouble.

It's The Results That Count

that's why

STICKELL'S

BLUE RIDGE—SU-PUR QUALITY MASHES

Are So Popular With Successful Poultrymen

Each mash is a scientific blend of the various materials that the latest developments in poultry nutrition research have proven will produce the best results for

Layers — Broilers — Baby Chicks — Growing Birds
Breeder Flocks — Turkeys

A Quality Mash For Every Need

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D. A. STICKELL & SONS, Inc.

Hagerstown, Maryland

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING LADINO CLOVER PASTURE FOR POULTRY

STANLEY P. STABLER

Extension Agronomist, University of Maryland

SOIL TYPE AND FERTILIZATION PRACTICES

Ladino clover will grow satisfactorily in all sections of Maryland and on most soil types except those which tend to be very light and droughty. The soil should be well limed (pH 6.5) and fertilized (400 to 600 pounds 3-12-12).

TIME OF SEEDING

Seed in late summer (August 15 to September 15) or early spring. Early Spring seeding may be made on fall-seeded small grain or on specially prepared land with a light seeding of oats as a nurse crop. For late summer seeding, no nurse crop is needed.

SEED BED PREPARATION AND SEEDING

Prepare a fine, firm seed bed. Land may be disked or plowed. For late summer seeding, disking is preferred. Start in midsummer and disk at intervals to kill weeds. For spring seeding plowing will more effectively control weeds.

After working down to a fine, firm seed bed, broadcast seed and cultipack, roll or use a very light drag. Do not cover seed too deeply.

RECOMMENDED SEEDING

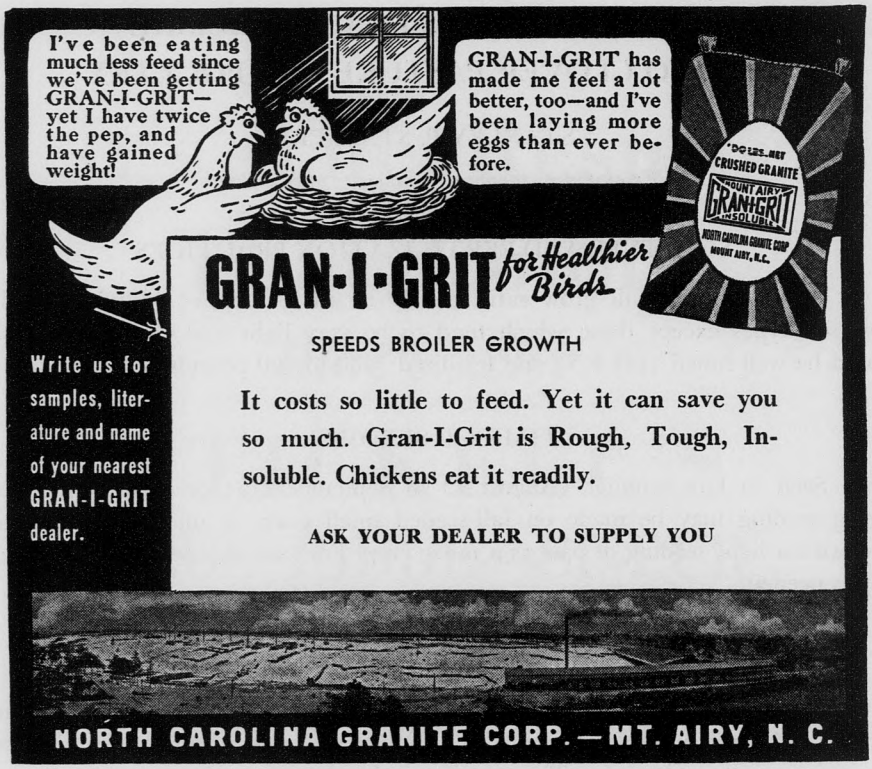
2 pounds ladino clover (use certified seed)
2 pounds alsike clover
7 pounds smooth bromegrass
(For spring seeding include twenty pounds spring oats)
(Three to four pounds of timothy may be substituted for the bromegrass)

MANAGEMENT

To satisfactorily maintain ladino clover pasture, it is important that good management practices be followed. Move the shelters frequently to provide periods for recovery. Clip often to remove excess growth and control weeds.

ECONOMIC QUIPS

Cleaning upper floors of multistoried houses is made easy by a trap door in the floor and a portable chute. This permits dropping the litter and manure into a spreader on the ground below, even when birds occupy the intervening floors.


I've been eating much less feed since we've been getting GRAN-I-GRIT—yet I have twice the pep, and have gained weight!
GRAN-I-GRIT has made me feel a lot better, too—and I've been laying more eggs than ever before.
CRUSHED GRANITE
MOUNT AIRY GRAN-I-GRIT INSOLUBLE
NORTH CAROLINA GRANITE CORP
MOUNT AIRY, N.C.
GRAN-I-GRIT for Healthier Birds
SPEEDS BROILER GROWTH
It costs so little to feed. Yet it can save you so much. Gran-I-Grit is Rough, Tough, Insoluble. Chickens eat it readily.
ASK YOUR DEALER TO SUPPLY YOU
Write us for samples, literature and name of your nearest GRAN-I-GRIT dealer.
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MATHEWS TRUCKING CORP.

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Direct service to New England States, Western New York State, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Kentucky and other points.

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BABY CHICKS SEXED PULLETS

WILSON'S PURE BRED STRAINS

Combine Size, Type and Egg Production

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (Babcock Foundation)

N. H. REDS, BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, BARRED & SEX-LINK CROSS

Md. U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean

WILSON'S POULTRY FARM — Rising Sun, Md. — Phone 87-K

SELECTING SHOW EGGS

RUSSELL H. HINDS, JR.

Extension Poultryman, University of Maryland

Practically all of the fairs in the state of Maryland offer premiums in both white and brown egg classes. Any farm in Maryland that keeps poultry should be able to compete for the egg premiums. The selection of prize winning eggs is not a difficult job and generally the field is not very crowded.

When selecting eggs for show purposes both interior and exterior quality should be considered. Use preferably eggs laid on the same day of the contest or the day before.

The following suggestions will act as a guide to help you pick prize winning eggs:

1. Candle all eggs to eliminate blood spots, meat spots, low quality eggs, cracks, and loose air cells. Be sure to select eggs with a small air cell (not larger than the size of a dime). Before the candle a fresh egg will appear clear or exhibit only a slight yolk shadow. In an old egg the yolk shadow will be seen as a distinct darkened area and the air cell quite large.

2. After selecting a group of eggs which are good interior quality go over them a second time and make your selection for exterior quality.

3. Uniformity of size and shape are two of the most important considerations in exterior quality. Whether your eggs are jumbos, large, medium, or small, be sure to have them all the same. The use of an egg scale will facilitate the selection of eggs the same size. Inspect your eggs for length and circumference and try to pick eggs which are most nearly alike. Eliminate all long thin eggs as well as short fat ones.

4. Another item to consider is uniformity of color. Here again it is important to have all eggs alike regardless of the shade. In white eggs all tints should be removed leaving only chalk white eggs for your entry.

5. The shell should be hard and of smooth texture with very small pores. Speckled, rough, or porous shelled eggs should not be used. When you have gone over your eggs for the above consideration your entries should look alike, in size, shape, color and shell texture.

After you have made your selection, handle the eggs carefully and keep them in a cool place until the time of the show.

It is always a good idea to have one or two extra eggs just in case any of your entries are broken.

It is not at all difficult to select a winning dozen of eggs for your fair, so why not give it a try? Good luck!

FIERY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY

Quality New Hampshire's

R.O.P. Breeders — Md. U. S. Certified Pullorum Clean

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RUN RIGHT TO Read's
Drug Stores Worthy of Your Confidence

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24 N. Washington Street, Easton
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503 York Road, Towson

HEN CACKLES

Some poultrymen are moving breeding hens to ranges after May 1, and egg production equal to housed birds and better hatchability of eggs are being secured. The Ohio Station reports a feed requirement of 4.6 pounds per dozen eggs for hens so ranged as compared to 7.0 pounds for housed layers. This is recommended for breeding flocks and not market egg flocks. Summer laying shelters are ideal for this proctice.

—o—

Fall molt in early hatched pullets can be greatly reduced by heavy grain feeding to maintain body weight. Some poultrymen feed 1 pound grain per 100 layers for each hour of darkness. Thus a 16 hour night in mid-winter means 16 pounds grain per 100 birds per day. A production of 50% or over throughout the winter from early hatched pullets requires close attention to maintaining body weight.

—o—

Blood spots are not caused by excitement of the laying flock or any special feeds. Heredity is the primary cause according to investigations at the U. S. Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland. For low incidence of blood spots, get chicks from strains selected for low percentage of blood spots in their eggs.

—o—

Wingless chickens? Why not? But don't go overboard for this or other revolutionary developments in new breeds, etc. It usually takes many years to establish the economic factors in strains of these new comers that will equal those in our well known commercial breeds. The exceptions to this are few and far between.

—o—

Temperature studies by Wilson of the California Station shows that hens eat only 42% as much feed at 100 degrees F as at 70 degrees F, but water consumption increased 135% at 100 degrees F. Egg production declined markedly in Reds at 90 degrees F and in Leghorns at 100 degrees F. Egg weight and shell thickness decreased immediately by high temperatures, and 2 to 3 weeks of normal temperatures were required for egg size and shell thicknss to return to normal. Insulate that roof!

—o—

Hybrid pullers for layers offer promise for the future, but the hybrids of today offer little advantage over our better purebred laying strains when chick costs are compared. Better hybrids for the future are in prospect.

—o—

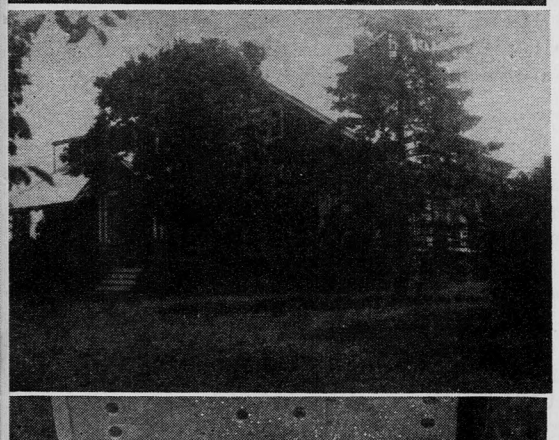
High soybean meal content of rations boosts water consumption. This accounts for the watery droppings of birds on rations containing up to 15% or more soybean meal according to the Illinois Experiment Station.

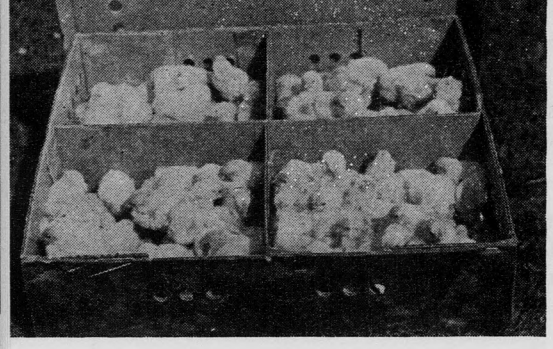
—o—

Four pound Leghorn hens eat about 24 pounds feed daily to give 50% egg production, or 27 pounds feed daily for 80% production. Five pound heavy hens need 27 pounds feed for 50% production and 30 pounds for 80% production. That extra 30% production on 3 pounds of feed daily is your principal profit.

—o—

Community nests have many advantages over the single hen nest, including cleaner eggs, time saving in gathering and lower initial cost per bird.





Maryland Hatcherymen's homes reflect the high quality of chicks produced.

Hatchery

OFFICIAL RATINGS

MARYLAND HATCHERIES AND HATCHING EGG DEALERS

(As of November 20, 1950. See requirements for ratings at end of list.)

Maryland U. S. Certified,

Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

*Eckrich, W. P.—Mt. Airy
FIERY'S HATCHERY—Smithsburg
*Heiner, Edward—Glen Arm

Maryland U. S. Approved,

Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

AHMUTY, SAM—Odenton
*Blundon, Harry W.—Monkton
BRADLEY'S HATCHERY—Easton....
Bramble Poultry Farm—Chestertown
*Carr, Sam—Rockville
*Cowan's Poultry Farm and Hatchery—Bowie
Cumberland Valley Hatchery—Maugansville
Dornbush, George J.—Prince Frederick
DRYDEN'S HATCHERY—Snow Hill
DUCKWORTH, C. E.—Hanover
Eglantine Poultry Farm—Greensboro
Evering Poultry Farm—R. 16, Box 69, Baltimore 21
Farlow's Hatchery—Pittsville
HASTINGS HATCHERY—Parsonsburg
Hayes Hatchery—Thurmont
Hoag's Norbeck Hatchery—Rockville
*Hoffmaster's Poultry Farm—Randallstown
*Kincheloe, B. C.—Clinton
*Lindsay, Ralph—Silver Springs
MARYLAND CHICK HATCHERY—Frederick
MATTHEW'S HATCHERY—Salisbury
*Mayne, Mehrl—R. D. 4, Rockville
Morris, R. C.—Trappe
*Morse, J. M.—Forest Hill
Mt. Airy Poultry Farm—Mt. Airy
Nock's Snow Hill Hatchery—Snow Hill
*Quigley, George D.—Laurel
Rock Hill Hatchery—Preston
*Scaggs, M. E.—Laurel
Seneca Park Poultry Farm—R. 14, Box 701, Baltimore 20
Southern Maryland Hatchery—Aquasco
SPEARIN'S HATCHERY—Salisbury
*Stevenson, I. E.—Hanover

Section

Stonesifer Poultry Farm—Keymar
*Suit, Lloyd B.—R. 1, Annapolis
*Taylor, Elwood—Berwyn
TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM—Chestertown
West Denton Hatchery—Denton
Wilkins, Frederick A.—Rehoboth
WILSON'S HATCHERY—Rising Sun
*Breeder hatchery.

Maryland U. S.
Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

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Cluff, Francis—Westover
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H & M Hatchery—Ocean City
Morris Poultry Farm—Bishopville
PERDUE'S HATCHERY—Salisbury
Small & Bull Hatchery—Pocomoke
SWIFT & CO. HATCHERY—Salisbury
WHITTINGTON, NORMAN T.—Marion

Maryland U. S. Approved,
Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

Andrews, Jas. A.—R. 4, Hagerstown
Beck's Hatchery—Mt. Airy
BROWN'S HATCHERY—Rocks
Dunn, J. J.—Cambridge
Foard's Hatchery—Rocks
HINES HATCHERY—Olney
Knox, George Edward—R. 6, Westminster
Lawyer's Hatchery—Thurmont
Marshall's Hatchery—Hagerstown
Matthews, Eugene—Oakland
Milford Hatchery—Randallstown

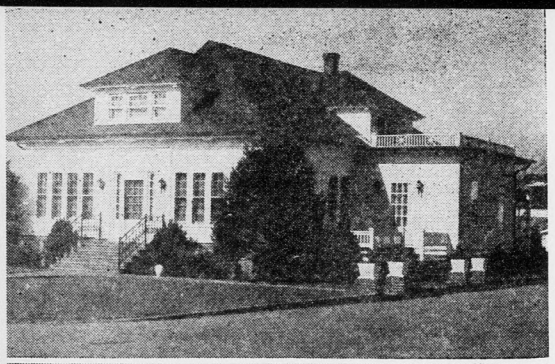
Maryland U. S.
Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

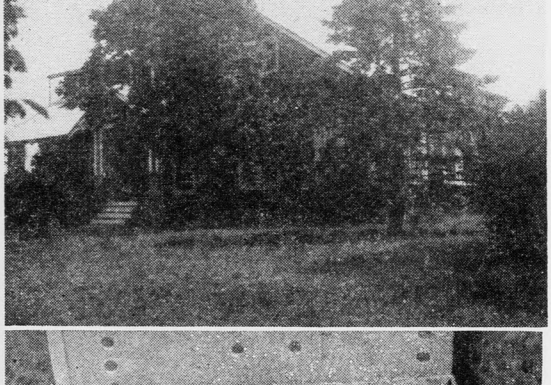
Willing Hatchery—Sharptown

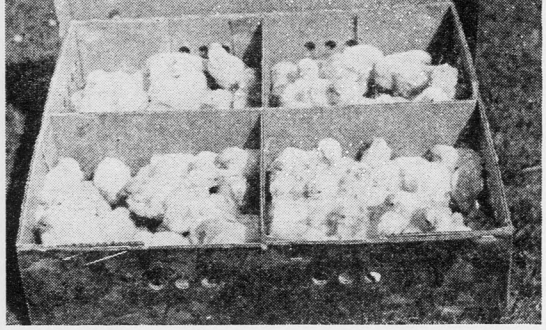
HATCHING EGG DEALERS

DAVIS, WILMER FELL—Federalsburg
FEDERALSBURG FEED & FARM SUPPLY—Federalsburg
Interstate Hatching Egg Service—Trappe
POTTS, EMMITT—Hillsboro

Ladino clover ranges and movable equipment in a good management program pays off on Maryland farms.







Maryland Hatcherymen's homes reflect the high quality of chicks produced.

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Maryland U. S.
Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

Willing Hatchery—Sharptown

HATCHING EGG DEALERS

DAVIS, WILMER FELL—Federalsburg
FEDERALSBURG FEED & FARM SUPPLY—Federalsburg
Interstate Hatching Egg Service—Trappe
POTTS, EMMITT—Hillsboro

Ladino clover ranges and movable equipment in a good management program pays off on Maryland farms.

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Springfield, Ohio

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*Greenlawn Turkey Ranch—Pasadena
*Hillside Turkey Farm—Smithsburg
*Maple Heights Turkey Farm—Sparks
*Norman Turkey Farm—Charlotte Hall
***RUGH'S TURKEY FARM—Elkton**
***SATTLER, MRS. A. W.—Monkton**
*Schramm's Turkey Farm—Pasadena
*Thompson, H. George—Great Mills
West Sherwood Farms—St. Michaels
*Breeder Hatchery

REQUIREMENTS

MARYLAND-U. S. CERTIFIED FLOCK — To be classed as certified a flock must be mated to U. S. R.O.P. males. In addition, the females must meet the approved breeding stage.

MARYLAND-U. S. CERTIFIED HATCHERY — Such hatcheries must set eggs only from certified flocks. (Cross-bred need only be approved).

MARYLAND-U. S. APPROVED FLOCK — To be classed as approved all birds in the flock must be approved by an official flock selecting agent as meeting the standard requirements for the breed.

MARYLAND-U. S. APPROVED HATCHERY — Such hatcheries must set eggs only from approved flocks.

MARYLAND-U. S. PULLORUM - CLEAN FLOCK — Once a flock is Pullorum-Passed, and on a subsequent test at least six months later, no reactors are found the flock is entitled to a Pullorum-Clean rating (this last test must have been within the past 12 months). A flock may obtain a Pullorum-Clean rating on 3 consecutive negative tests run 30 days apart. Also chicks from a Pullorum-Passed or Pullorum-Clean hatchery, if on the first test no reactors are found, may be classified as a Pullorum-Clean flock.

MARYLAND-U. S. PULLORUM-CLEAN HATCHERY — Such hatcheries must set eggs only from Pullorum-Clean flocks.

MARYLAND-U. S. PULLORUM-PASSED FLOCK — All birds on the premises over five months of age, being used as breeders, must have passed one negative test within the past 12 months.

MARYLAND-U. S. PULLORUM-PASSED HATCHERY — Such hatcheries must set eggs only From Pullorum-Passed or Pullorum-Clean flocks.

A * before a name denotes a breeder hatchery.

ECONOMIC QUIPS

Maximum volume in producing poultry and eggs is important to efficient operation, but sharp culling will do as much for net earnings as loosely supervised expansion.

—o—

Del-Mar-Va broiler producers must grow a better broiler by increasing floor space to about 1 foot per bird, and Del-Mar-Va processors must do a cleaner job of picking and packing if Del-MarVa broilers are to compete successfully with the products of other areas in our terminal markets.

—o—

Feeding a few good cats around the feed room is cheaper than feeding rats and mice.

—o—

Now that poultrymen are practically "on their own" insofar as price supports are concerned, we wonder if the grain farmers could not survive also if they ran their own business free of supports and acreage allotments.

ACME POULTRY CORP.

Dressers of Quality Md. Poultry

Buyers of Live Poultry

BERLIN 209

— Buyers —

N. E. WHITMAN — **Berlin 45**

WOODY PALMER — **Rodney 3131**

GOOD CHICKS

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WELL BREEDERS

Maryland-U.S. Approved
Pullorum Clean

Officially Bloodtested by
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- **NEW HAMPSHIRES**
- **WHITE ROCK**
- **BARRED ROCKS**
- **WHITE LEGHORNS**
- **CROSSES**

MARYLAND CHICK HATCHERY, INC.

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100 West South St.
FREDERICK, MD.

You'll See Why BREEDING PAYS When You Raise

COBB'S

Pedigreed

CHICKS

The Chicks with the High I.Q.

It's true — the factors which build meat profits are developed through breeding. Only in chicks developed under a consistent, definitely aimed breeding program can you be sure of livability, fast growth, even feathering and the meat quality that means top profits.

COBB'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

are the result of years of trapnest, progeny test breeding—breeding aimed to select the families that have and that transmit the qualities you want today. Try Cobb's New Hampshires for profits you will appreciate.

COBB'S PEDIGREED CHICKS, Inc.

Robert C. Cobb — **Concord, Mass.**

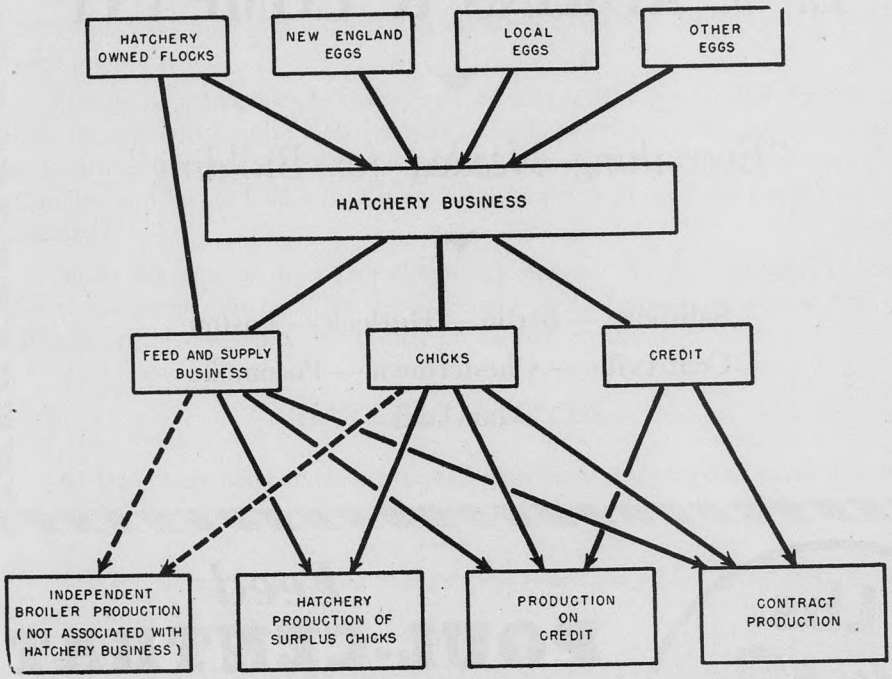
— Represented in Del-Mar-Va by —

N. E. CALHOUN ..... **Ocean View, Del.**
E. F. TOWNSEND ..... **New Church, Va.**
HELEN CARVER HODGES ..... **Marion, Md.**

HATCHERYMEN SPREAD RISKS

HAROLD SMITH

Dept. of Agriculture Economics—University of Maryland



Maryland hatcherymen, especially those located on the Eastern Shore, have encountered two major problems in the history of their development. The first problem has to do with finding and maintaining a dependable source of good hatching eggs. This problem has been met to a large extent by purchasing eggs from several sources, as indicated in the above diagram. A large quantity of eggs have been supplied by New England states, especially Maine and New Hampshire. Local supplies are furnished by Maryland and Pennsylvania, along with other nearby states. Local hatcherymen have added to their security by having one additional source of eggs, that of their own flocks.

The second problem, and probably the most important, is that of stability in chick sales. It is not always possible to predict how many chicks will be in demand. When a hatchery depends entirely on the producer's decisions to buy chicks, there are times when there is a surplus due to cancellations of orders, or to seasonality of demand. Surplus chicks have to be sold at a reduced price, grown as broilers by the hatchery or disposed of in some other way. Therefore, in order for hatcherymen to operate somewhere near capacity at all times, it is frequently expedient to go into broiler production as a means of handling surplus chicks.

Hatcherymen produce broilers in two ways. Either they extend credit to a broiler producer so that he can buy their surplus chicks, or produce broilers them-

E. S. ADKINS & COMPANY

"Everything Needed for Building"

Salisbury — Berlin — Hurlock — Easton
Centreville — Chestertown — Pocomoke
Maryland

5 Lbs. only $2

Enough for 75 layers for 2 weeks step-up program or to start 250 chicks.

Feed
POUL-CENTRATE

- For the 3 Day Start for Poults and Chicks
- To step up egg production
- Following medication for specific diseases
- To increase hatchability

DEALERS: WRITE FOR PRICES

Mail Coupon Today

Ultra-Life Laboratories, Inc.
East St. Louis, Illinois

Ultra-Life Laboratories, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.
Send.....5 lb. boxes Poul-Centrate, postage paid.
I enclose $.....
Send.....5 lb. boxes Poul-Centrate C.O.D. (C.O.D. charges additional).
I understand that after feeding 5 lbs., if for any reason I do not believe it meets your guarantee as above, I may receive double my money back for the amount of Poul-Centrate used in my test.
Name.....
Address.....
If additional information wanted, check here ☐ M 51.

HATCHERYMEN SPREAD RISKS

selves in house adjacent to the hatchery. When chick sales are lagging, and order cancellations are high, or when more eggs have been set than the demand warrants, then the hatcherymen becomes a broiler producer. Under these circumstances the hatchery business grows into a marketing agency for chicks, a credit agency, and/or a broiler producer.

Finally, as a hatchery business expands into broiler production there is also a strong incentive to acquire a feed agency, which not only supplies feed and equipment to broiler producers affiliated with the hatchery, but also supplies feed to its own broiler and laying flocks. By having a feed agency, part of the margin on feed is eliminated.

Again referring to the above diagram, it appears that the flexibility of many hatchery operations has been greatly increased as a result of expansion into egg production on the one hand, and broiler production on the other.

HATCHERY NOTES

A clean, neat hatchery is a true sign of orderly thinking and orderly action. Chick buyers are coming to appreciate this more than ever.

—o—

Try debeaking the male birds when new males are added to a breeding flock or when fighting is a problem.

—o—

An electronic device for determining fertility in eggs before incubation may soon be a reality if the work of Norris at Beltsville Research Center soon finds a few missing links.

—o—

Six males per 100 hens in New Hampshires gave satisfactory fertility according to Parker of the Oregon Experimental Station. With Leghorns, more than 5 or 6 males per 100 hens gave lower fertility than 5 or 6.

—o—

When culling or testing a flock, cut the tails of all culls and reactors. If a hen escapes she's a marked bird anywhere.

—o—

Control of Omphalitis (naval infection) in chicks is the hatcherymen's responsibility. This disease costs the Del-Mar-Va broiler industry thousands of dollars annually. Seventeen to twenty gms potassium permanganate in 35-40 cc, of formaldehyde per 100 cubic feet incubator space used after eggs are transferred to hatchers with temperature and humidity at normal operating levels is effective in controlling incubator infection. Cleanliness of trays, eggs, and hatchery is of primary importance.

—o—

Studies of Maw at the Pennsylvania Station indicates that the use of inbred males produce slightly heavier and more uniform broilers than outbred males.

Judging 70 entries of Chicken of Tomorrow Seniors and Juniors was a real job at Cordova on June 23rd. Left to right—Russell H. Hinds, Jr., Extension Poultryman and Judges: A. F. Martin, Maryland Department of Markets; Dr. James M. Gwin, Poultry Department, University of Maryland; and D. Ernest Matthews, of Matthews Poultry, Inc., Salisbury, Maryland.

CHICKEN OF TOMORROW PROGRAM BENEFITS BROILER PRODUCERS

WADE H. RICE

Sponsored by a National Committee composed of representatives of leading poultry organizations, and financed by the A. & P. Tea Company, the Chicken of Tomorrow Program has doubtless done more to stimulate improvement of meat qualities in market chickens during the past 5 years, than any other single project.

While advances in nutrition, management methods and disease control have made contributions to improvement in the broilers and roasters marketed by Maryland producers, improved breeding for rapid growth, conformation and fleshing has also made rapid strides.

Bradley's Hatchery of Easton; Truslow Poultry Farm, Chestertown; M. Howard Develbiss, New Windsor; and McIvey Poultry Range of Salisbury have been prominent in this program in Maryland.

McIvey Poultry Range was the 1949 Maryland winner in the 1949 State Program with Bradley as runner-up. In the 1950 State Program, Truslow Poultry Farm was the winner with Bradley as the runner-up. Entries from the state program saw the Bradley birds place 3rd and 5th, and the Truslow entries place 4th and 7th in the Regional Show at Spartanburg, South Carolina in June.

Broiler Section

CHICKEN OF TOMORROW PROGRAM BENEFITS BROILER PRODUCERS

As a result of these 2 years of State and Regional competitions Bradley and Truslow will have entries in the Second National Competition to be held at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville in 1951.

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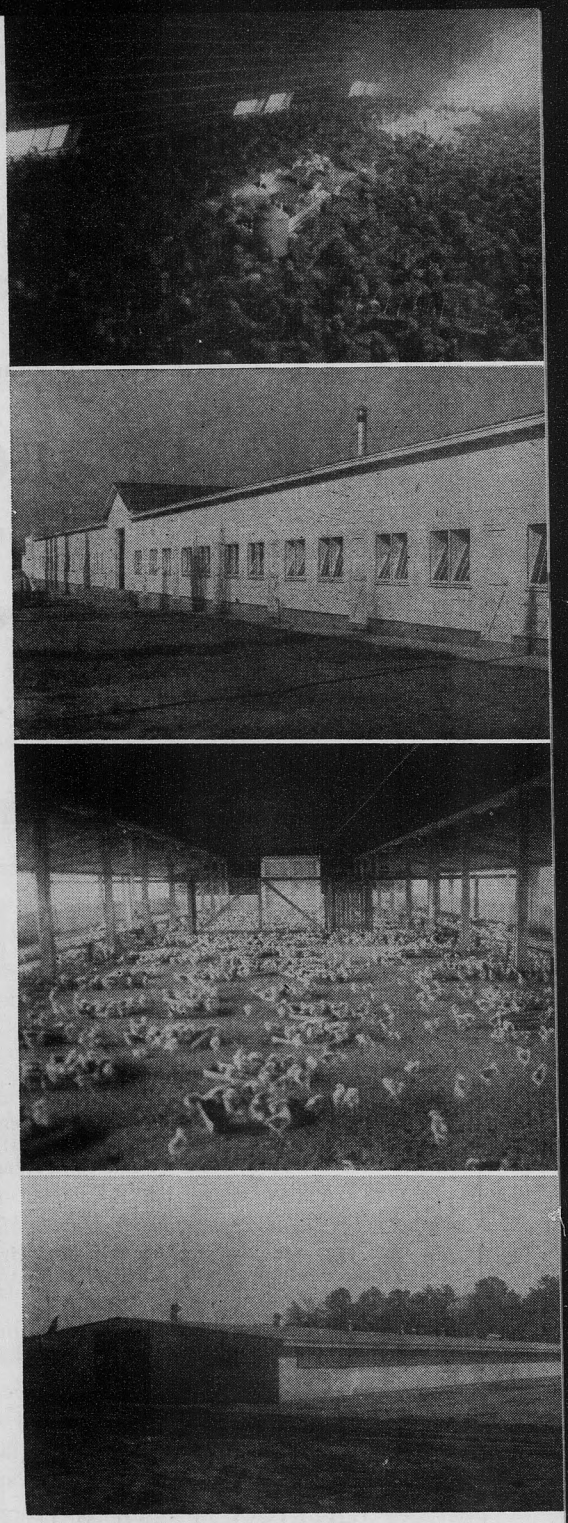
Maryland Chicken of Tomorrow winner for 1950, John U. Truslow, Chestertown, receives champion trophy from Robert I. Peltz of A. & P. Tea Company, Baltimore at State Poultry Council Banquet, Ocean City, Maryland on June 26th. Left to right—Samuel Ahmuty, Odenton, Council President; Mr. Peltz; Wade Rice, Extension Poultry Husbandman, State Chairman for Maryland; and Mr. Truslow.



Evolution of broiler houses from 20 ft. depth and Colony stoves to 40 ft. and central heat and mechanical aids are milestones of progress.

Judging 70 entries of Chicken of Tomorrow Seniors and Juniors was a real job at Cordova on June 23rd. Left to right—Russell H. Hinds, Jr., Extension Poultryman and Judges: A. F. Martin, Maryland Department of Markets; Dr. James M. Gwin, Poultry Department, University of Maryland; and D. Ernest Matthews, of Matthews Poultry, Inc., Salisbury, Maryland.

CHICKEN OF TOMORROW PROGRAM BENEFITS BROILER PRODUCERS

WADE H. RICE

Sponsored by a National Committee composed of representatives of leading poultry organizations, and financed by the A. & P. Tea Company, the Chicken of Tomorrow Program has doubtless done more to stimulate improvement of meat qualities in market chickens during the past 5 years, than any other single project.

While advances in nutrition, management methods and disease control have made contributions to improvement in the broilers and roasters marketed by Maryland producers, improved breeding for rapid growth, conformation and fleshing has also made rapid strides.

Bradley's Hatchery of Easton; Truslow Poultry Farm, Chestertown; M. Howard Develbiss, New Windsor; and McIvey Poultry Range of Salisbury have been prominent in this program in Maryland.

McIvey Poultry Range was the 1949 Maryland winner in the 1949 State Program with Bradley as runner-up. In the 1950 State Program, Truslow Poultry Farm was the winner with Bradley as the runner-up. Entries from the state program saw the Bradley birds place 3rd and 5th, and the Truslow entries place 4th and 7th in the Regional Show at Spartanburg, South Carolina in June.

Broiler Section

CHICKEN OF TOMORROW PROGRAM BENEFITS BROILER PRODUCERS

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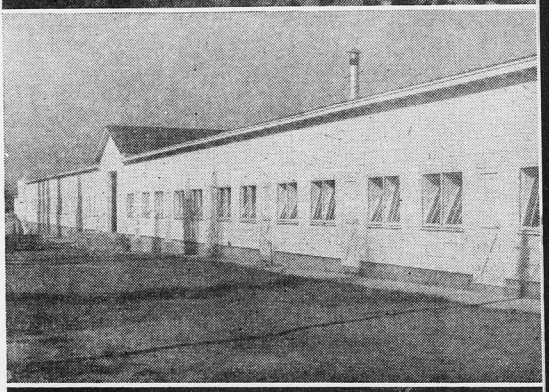

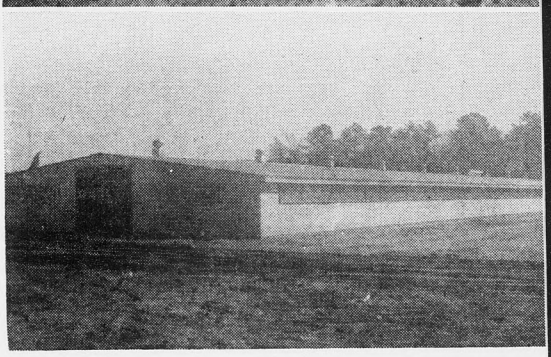

Evolution of broiler houses from 20 ft. depth and Colony stoves to 40 ft. and central heat and mechanical aids are milestones of progress.

THE CAMBRIDGE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

— Manufacturers of —

NEW-VIM BROILER FEEDS

For Faster Growing Chicks

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CHICKEN OF TOMORROW FOR 25 YEARS

Christie SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks were the chickens of tomorrow 25 years ago when we started producing a superior dual-purpose bird. Rigid selection and breeding have made the SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires world famous for stamina, livability, fast growth and remarkable production.

Eggs of High Hatchability — Choice Broilers

Our eggs are favorites because of their high hatchability and large, uniform size. Our chicks develop rapidly into full bodied plump broilers with light under coloring — the choice of the market.

Christie Barred Rocks carry the same qualities of vim, vigor and vitality which have brought success to thousands of our SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshire customers.

Insure Your Profits — Buy From the Source

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NEW HAMPSHIRES and BARRED ROCKS

By Air Freight, Parcel Post, Express

CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS, Inc.

KINGSTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

INFRA-RED — SUPER MODERN BROODING!

GEORGE D. QUIGLEY

University of Maryland Poultry Department

A type of heating which daring engineers and architects have proposed as the most modern of residental heating systems, has invaded the brooding field—and the impact is causing poultrymen everywhere to sit up and take notice. The idea was tried and tested by the late Charles Cyphers of Buffalo, N.Y. at least 15 years ago, but the first large scale test in recent years was conducted in the 1949 - 1950 season on the broiler farm of Senator J. G. Townsend at Millsboro, Del. This test brought together the skill and know-how of such men as Wm. C. Pierce and T. C. Roe of the Delaware Power and Light Co., J. P. Ditchman of the General Electric Company, J. E. McIlvaine, Poultryman, and Prof. Karl Seeger of Georgetown, Delaware.

The idea behind the new development is that the chicks brood in an area provided with varying intensities of infra-red heat rays, which create a sensation of warmth or comfort, almost regardless of the room temperature. It is an amazing experience seeing chicks perfectly comfortable in brooding temperatures which would give an old-time poultryman cold chills and fright.

Preliminary figures available indicate that cost of operation may not be prohibitive if a very low rate for electric current can be obtained. At customary rates for electric current over much of Maryland some apprehension is felt that operating costs may be high. Calculations based upon normal cost of installation of central heating by hot air or hot water indicate that cost of installation compares very favorably with these standard methods of large scale brooding. Costs of installation in smaller or single units might run considerably above the cost of regular brooder stoves, however.

Field tests in cooperation with interested parties are under way also on the Western Shore and it is hoped to have additional figures on cost of installation and operating, and additional information on the problem of thermostatic control of the infra-red bulbs in relation to room temperatures. Other problems which must be met are moisture control, and insulation of buildings, because the new system has little of the drying effect of brooder stoves or hot water or similar heat. If it is going to be necessary to use special ventilating devices, then such will have to be added to the capital cost of the infra-red installation. Operators should also consider the additional cost of installing stand-by generators in case of power failure, and this may represent a good-sized additional capital outlay.

The use of infra-red rays for brooding is interesting and very promising, but poultry and broiler raisers will probably proceed cautiously until more data and experience are made available. Poultrymen should also be very careful that they have wiring of adequate capacity, properly fused for safety before installing infra-red brooding units.

MADE IN MARYLAND

FOR MARYLAND POULTRYMEN

B-B-L Feeds

B-B-L BRAND

HIGHEST QUALITY

BROILERS BRING TOP MARKET PRICES

AT LOW PRODUCTION COST WHEN FED

B-B-L WEIGHT MAKER

A High Energy, Low Fiber Broiler Ration

▼

B-B-L Offers A Complete Feed Line For:

POULTRY — PIGEONS — DAIRY — SWINE

▼

THE BALTIMORE FEED & GRAIN CO.

2341 Boston Street

Baltimore 24, Md.

WHAT ABOUT ANTIBIOTICS?

DR. G. F. COMBS

Professor Poultry Nutrition

During the past year much study has been given to effect on growth of feeding different antibiotics to poultry. Such antibiotics as penicillin, aureomycin, streptomycin, terramycin, bacitracin, and others widely used in human medicine have been found to stumulate the growth of chicks and poultry from 10 to 20 percent. These growth responses have been obtained with rations considered to be adequate in all known required nutrients.

As yet the exact mode of action of these substances is not known, present evidence indicates that their growth promoting properties are due to their common anti-bacterial effect on the bacteria of the intestional tract. It is believed that these antibiotics retard the growth of certain organisms which may have harmful effects; and, probably at the same time permit the growth of other organisms capable of synthesizing certain important vitamins. This does not mean, however, that the use of antibiotics will permit the use of incomplete rations. In fact, most of the evidence obtained to date indicates that a nutritionally complete ration is necessary in order to obtain the greatest growth-promoting effect from antibiotics. Nevertheless the addition of antibiotics together with vitamin B_{12} to chick starting rations containing no animal protein supplements have given excellent results.

Although additional work will be required to determine the most effective levels of antibiotics for commercial use, the results obtained by several workers indicate that as little as 10 parts per million of aureomycin and terramycin are effective. Penicillin appears to be effective at even lower levels while streptomycin may be required in slightly higher amounts. At present antibiotic concentrates and vitamin B_{12} concentrates which carry a guaranteed antibiotic potency are available for use in poultry rations. These are economical and are recommended for use in rations for starting chicks, broilers and starting poults. No advantages have been reported as a result of the use of antibiotics in growing rations, laying rations, or breeder rations.

POULTRY HEALTH NOTES

Partly used bottles of pox or other vaccines, when carried to other farms for use may be the means of introducing Newcastle or other infections into the flock. Always use a new bottle of vaccine when you vaccinate, and use clean clothes and shoes.

—o—

Floor heat or so-called radiant heating has not eliminated coccidiosis as claimed by some.

—o—

Enheptin, a new drug fed at .05% levels in the feed was effective in controlling Blackhead and improving feed conversion in turkeys at the Delaware station.

Caroline Poultry Farms, Inc.

FEDERALSBURG, MARYLAND

Offers a Year 'round Cash Market

for your

BROILERS — FRYERS
ROASTERS — TURKEYS

Sell your Poultry to CAROLINE

and you'll know why hundreds of alert

poultry growers sell to CAROLINE always!

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— Plants Located At —

FEDERALSBURG, MD.

Phone 2551

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Phone 356

U. S. POULTRY GRADES, STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

ARTHUR F. MARTIN

Supervising Inspector, Maryland Department of Markets

On January 1, 1950 the U. S. Department of Agriculture put into effect new specifications for classes, standards, grades and regulations governing the grading and inspection of poultry. These regulations include the combining of twelve separate documents governing the inspection and grading of poultry and domestic rabbits. The contents of most of these various regulations are in the present regulations in almost their original form, but incorporated in a more compact and useful form. While most of the old wording is still in the new regulations, there are several major changes.

One change that aids Maryland's broiler industry is the combining of the broiler and fryer classes. In the old grades only birds under a certain size were considered as broilers. Now a broiler or fryer is a young chicken of either sex, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth textured skin and flexible breastbone cartilage. No definite size is specified which means that most of Maryland's 3, 3½ or even 4 pound chickens can be sold as broilers as well as fryers. Other classes of poultry have been included, or re-named, to clarify its intended or potential use by the consumer, such as fryer turkeys and broilers and fryer ducks. The term fowl has confused consumers and is now simplified for them as hens, stewing chickens or fowl.

In the past, ready-to-cook poultry could be identified with a U. S. Grade only if it had been inspected for wholesomeness by a Federal veterinarian. This required plants to use two services, the Inspection Service (Veterinarians) and the Grading Service. Now, ready-to-cook poultry can be identified with grade when graded by Federal or Federal-State grading services, without inspection for wholesomeness by a Federal veterinarian. This does not mean that diseased or unwholesome carcasses can be graded as ready-to-cook poultry. All carcasses affected by, or showing evidence of disease or of being unwholesome are excluded from all grade designations. Individuals grade labels may be placed on carcasses of A or B Quality, but not on C. Quality.

The most important new part of the regulations is the prescribed minimum standards for sanitation in official plants where the grading or inspection service is rendered. This section becomes effective January 1, 1951. Previously, there were no minimum sanitary requirements for the room in which poultry was graded although there were such requirements in the inspection for wholesomeness program. Anyone familiar with dressing or eviscerating poultry knows that a large portion of it is done in a very unsanitary manner. The regulation now provides for sanitary controls over the poultry from the time it arrives on the plant premises until it leaves the plant as ready-to-cook poultry. Consumers can soon be assured that any dressed, ready-to-cook or canned poultry bearing a U. S. Department of Agriculture individual grade tag, or the Department legend, on individual packages or cans has been processed in a sanitary manner.

Copies of the new grades, standards and regulations can be secured from the Federal or Federal-State grading service in your area.

Only 8 Ounces Per Chick

OF VITA-VIM-10 NEEDED TO START
THOSE CHICKS RIGHT

A Feed Imitated By Many — Matched By None

Here Is
That Great
Chick Starter
Vita-Vim V-10
You Have
Been Hearing
So Much
About

See Your
Dealer, Or
Write Us.

10 YEARS OF RESEARCH HAS PROVEN V-10

DEVELOPED for feeding chicks during the first two weeks. Recommended to be fed after first 24 hours of chick's life. No chick grains needed.

V-10 has been carefully proven by Vita-Vim Research. The value of this research has been verified by our customer's results. V-10 is the cornerstone of the Vita-Vim Feeding Program. Customers report producing 3 pound (average) broilers at 9 weeks. V-10 should be followed by VITA-VIM PULLET GROWER (for pullets) or VITA-VIM GROW FAT (for broilers) as the case may be.

Even though V-10 may seem costly per pound, only 8 ounces per chick is needed for the two weeks feeding period. V-10 includes all the vitamins, minerals and growth factors that science has proven of value. Here is a feed distinctly superior in its ability to convert feed into more meat and bone. It promotes faster, more efficient growth; in other words, it has "anabolic" efficiency.

VITA-VIM MILLERS

BUFFALO 4, NEW YORK

THE 1950 DELMARVA CHICKEN FESTIVAL

D. ERNEST MATTHEWS

Maryland State Poultry Council's Float
1950 Delaware Chicken Festival Parade
Dover, Delaware, June 14

Food editors from leading newspapers, magazines and press services, cooks and housewives from all over the nation and beauties from the Delmarva Peninsula gathered in Dover, the capital city of the state of Delaware, during the summer to take part in what is rapidly becoming one of the most important annual events on the Delmarva Peninsula — the Delmarva Chicken Festival.

More than just a promotional scheme, the Festival is an opportunity for poultry dealers and others who are interested in this great industry to get together and talk over some of the many things that will improve the industry.

Everyone is interested in the Cooking Contest, one of the highlights of the occasion, and from the contest they get the best recipe for preparing the bird that has made the Delmarva Peninsula famous.

Helping this year were food editors and home economics experts from many of the national magazines and press services. Other famous personalities were Governor Carvel of Delaware, Senator Harry Darby of Kansas, and well known Hilmar Baukage and radio commentator Norman Brokenshire.

Mrs. Talcie J. Howell of Lamar, South Carolina walked away with the top honors in the third annual National Chicken Cooking Contest.

Miss Joan Lynch of Delaware was the lucky beauty to be chosen Queen Delmarva to lead the four miles of bands, floats, fire companies, horses, educational displays and all the other extravaganza that goes to make up the Festival Parade. Above is shown the Maryland State Poultry Council float.

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Growing problems change to growing profits when you switch to Provico. Not just a better Broiler feed but a feed specifically formulated for faster Broiler Growth.

More Meat From Every Bag!

Fine Quality Birds That Bring Top Market Prices

SEE YOUR LOCAL PROVICO DEALER
FOR ALL POULTRY & LIVESTOCK FEEDS

PROVICO FEEDS

CINCINNATI 32, OHIO

CHLORDANE FOR POULTRY LICE

GEORGE D. QUIGLEY

Poultry Department, University of Maryland

A promising new material for the easy, quick control of poultry lice in laying flocks has appeared upon the market and preliminary tests at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that this material will make it possible to control poultry lice on a more or less permanent basis. The new material is called Chlordane, and is applied in dust form at the rate of 1 pound of 5% dust to each 80 sq. ft. of floor area. The required amount is sprinkled over the litter and raked in well in the top layer of the litter material.

While the new material is toxic for most animals, no objectionable results were observed in the tests conducted at College Park and this observation is confirmed by critical experiments elsewhere. In the amount used good control of lice was obtained in 24 hours and it appears from subsequent observations that the effect will last from 6 months to a year or longer. Should a permanent builtup litter system be employed it is likely that only a "booster shot" of from 2 to 2½ lbs. would be needed annually to keep the flock permanently lice free.

Poultry lice are usually not a parasite which are of major importance in comparison with red mites, for example. Recent opinion, however, is that there is a definite advantage in egg production in keeping hens louse free.

Chlordane is also reported by the manufacturers as being effective against red mites, so the new material may be an important and welcome addition to the means of controlling this dangerous parasite in laying houses, also occasionally in brooder or broiler houses.

ECONOMIC QUIPS

Each fall the spread in price between Grade A large eggs and Grade A mediums reach 20 to 30 cents per dozen. This weight difference for 2 or 3 ounces of egg is only 10 or 12%, yet the price differential is 30 to 40%. Poultrymen should wake up and reduce this unfair penalty for 2 or 3 ounces less eggs, when they are just as desirable for food as the large eggs.

—o—

The vast majority of eggs laid by hens in the U. S. are A grade quality when laid. Any drops in grade between that time and the time the eggs are marketed is solely the responsibility of the one in charge of the eggs. The sooner eggs are gathered and cooled to 55°F. after laying the longer they will remain A grade.

—o—

Production quotas are fine so long as they apply only to the other fellow, but how about price support programs? We can't seem to find that other fellow who should take all the cuts while we take the supports. The whole thing is based on the principle of "whose ox is gored"?

BRADLEY'S

Broiler-Bred Chicks

BARRED ROCKS — NEW HAMPSHIRES
CROSSES

▼

BRADLEY'S HATCHERY, Inc.

Easton, Md. **Phone 215-W or 105**

Compliments

BIRDS EYE-SNIDER DIVISION
GENERAL FOODS
CORPORATION

POCOMOKE CITY,
MARYLAND

BROILER CHEEPS

The combination of controlled central heating, automatic watering, mechanical feeding, and designed broiler houses to permit 1 man to do a first class job in growing 40 thousand or more broilers at a time, 3 or 4 lots per year, means 1 man producing 200 tons of meat live weight per year. This is the equivalent of 400 head of 1,000 pound steers or 1600 head of 250 pound hogs. Thats one reason why broilers are in a favorable position to compete with other meats in the human diet.

—o—

Breeding is not the only factor contributing to bareback broilers. Studies at the Delaware Station show that the ration and environmental factors also contribute heavily to good feathering.

—o—

According to a Delaware broiler survey by Bausman and McAllister, the broiler farms showing highest returns met the following standards:

1. 20 to 25 thousand broilers raised.
2. 1 man to not less than 13,000 broilers.
3. Not over 3.1 pounds feed per pound broiler produced.
4. Broilers to gain not less than ¼ pound each per week.
5. Broilers sold at 12-13 weeks of age at 3 pounds average.
6. Mortality not over 6.4%.

—o—

Stilbesterol pellets, known as "capette" pellets, and by other trade names have a place in conditioning roasters (4 pounds or over) for market. Perhaps surplus cockerels offer one of the best opportunities for their profitable use. At a cost of 10c per bird for treatment at about 6 or 7weeks prior to marketing the birds a good profit may be realized due to the increased weight and improved fleshing of the birds. Eight weeks is the limit of effectiveness of the implanted pellets, and birds so treated show a 2 to 4% lower dressing shrinkage.

—o—

In Florida Station experiments, 378 pounds feed were required to produce 100 pounds of broilers when 1 square foot per bird plus yards were provided. When only ½ square foot per bird plus yards were provided it required 413 pounds feed per 100 pounds broilers. Better growth rate, lower mortality and higher live and dressed grading as well as higher feed efficiency were obtained when 1 square foot per bird was provided.

—o—

Since the pounds of feed necessary to produce a pound of gain increases with each succeeding pound of weight gained, broiler growers would do well to consider increased costs of holding broilers over 3 pounds even during a relatively unfavorable market period.

—o—

Forced hot air heating systems from a central heating plant, is the system making greatest strides in popularity with broiler growers at present. In performance, cost of installation and operation, and freedom from obstructions this system compares favorably with other systems.

Maryland turkey breeders' homes and range flocks

Turkey

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND TURKEY MASHES

Ingredient	
Ground yellow corn	
Wheat flour midds	
Wheat std midds	
Wheat bran	
Pulverized heavy oats	
Soybean meal (44% protein)	
Fish meal	
Meat scrap	
Dried brewers' yeast	
Dried whey	
Butyl fermentation solubles (250 gamma riboflavin per gram)	
Dehydrated alfalfa meal	
Bone meal, steamed (or equivalent)	
Ground limestone or oyster shell	
Salt, iodized	
Maganese sulfate	
Vitamin A feeding oil (4000 I.U./gm)[4]	
"D" activated animal sterols (1500 I.C.U./gm) or equivalent	
Choline chloride (25% mix)	
Vitamin B_{12} supplement (3.5 mg/lb or equivalent)	
Antibiotic[5] (optional)	

CALCULATED ANALYSIS:

Crude protein, %	
Crude fiber, %	
Calcium, %	
Phosphorus, %	
Vitamin A, I.U./lb	
Vitamin D, I.C.U./lb	
Riboflavin, mg/lb	
Nicotinic acid, mg/lb	
Pantothenic acid, mg/lb	
Choline, mg/lb	
Vitamin B_{12}, microgram/lb	

FOOTNOTES

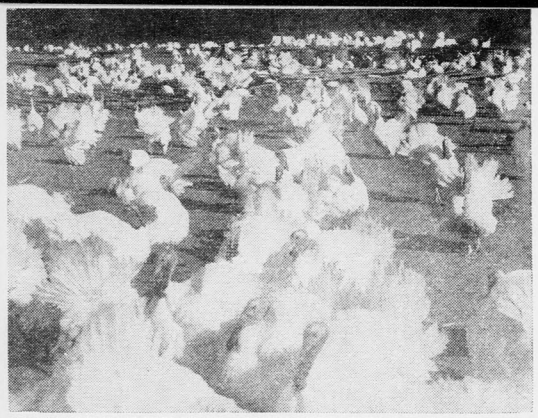
1. The all-mash starter and the growing mash to be fed with grain may be mixed together and fed during the period from 4-8 weeks of age in order to reduce the number of rations required.
2. Scratch grain should be fed free of choice starting at 12 weeks. Oyster shell or other sources of calcium should also be supplied at that time.

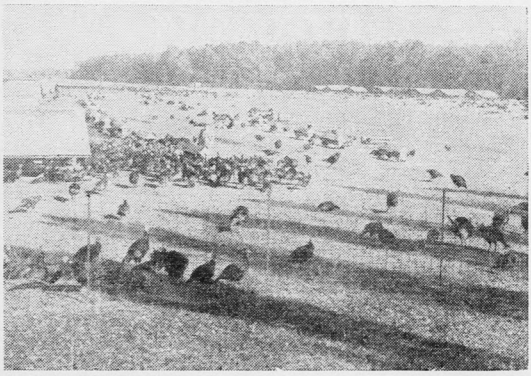
Section

All-mash starter (first 4 wks.)	All-mash grower[1] (4-8 wks.)	Growing mash after 8 wk.'s[2] (fed with grain)	Breeder wk.'s[3] (fed with grain)
amt/ton	amt/ton	amt/ton	amt/ton
lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.
452.5	555.	569.	562.25
200.			
	300.	200.	200.
		200.	200.
200.	200.	200.	250.
650.	450.	340.	220.
100.	100.		100.
100.	100.	100.	100.
100.	50.	40.	40.
50.	50.	50.	50.
20.	20.	30.	20.
50.	100.	150.	150.
30.	30.	75.	60.
25.	25.	20.	20.
10.	10.	15.	15.
0.5	0.5	1.0	0.75
4.	3.	3.	6.
2.	2.	4.	4.
4.	3.	2.	
2.	1.5	1.	2.
gms	gms		
2.5-10	2.5-10		
28.3	24.5	20.2	20.7
4.2	4.6	6.3	6.1
1.79	1.81	2.01	2.01
1.02	0.98	1.22	1.22
5580	6280	7750	10450
675	675	1350	1350
3.1	2.9	3.6	3.
27.4	23.5	24	24.5
7.4	7.	8.2	7.9
1050	860	701	572
10.5	9.6	3.5	8.8

3. Approximately equal parts grain and mash. Oyster shell or other calcium supplement should also be fed free choice.
4. Omit at least one month before marketing if a fish oil is used in order to avoid fishy flavors.
5. If procaine pennicillin G is used, add 2.5-4 gms/ton. If aureomycin, terramycin, bactracin, or streptomycin is used, add 10 gms/ton.

Confinement rearing pens of some of Maryland's leading turkey producers.





Maryland turkey breeders' homes and range flocks

Turkey

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND TURKEY MASHES

Ingredient	
Ground yellow corn	
Wheat flour midds	
Wheat std midds	
Wheat bran	
Pulverized heavy oats	
Soybean meal (44% protein)	
Fish meal	
Meat scrap	
Dried brewers' yeast	
Dried whey	
Butyl fermentation solubles (250 gamma riboflavin per gram)	
Dehydrated alfalfa meal	
Bone meal, steamed (or equivalent)	
Ground limestone or oyster shell	
Salt, iodized	
Maganese sulfate	
Vitamin A feeding oil (4000 I.U./gm)[4]	
"D" activated animal sterols (1500 I.C.U./gm) or equivalent	
Choline chloride (25% mix)	
Vitamin B_{12} supplement (3.5 mg/lb or equivalent)	
Antibiotic[5] (optional)	

CALCULATED ANALYSIS:

Crude protein, %	
Crude fiber, %	
Calcium, %	
Phosphorus, %	
Vitamin A, I.U./lb	
Vitamin D, I.C.U./lb	
Riboflavin, mg/lb	
Nicotinic acid, mg/lb	
Pantothenic acid, mg/lb	
Choline, mg/lb	
Vitamin B_{12}, microgram/lb	

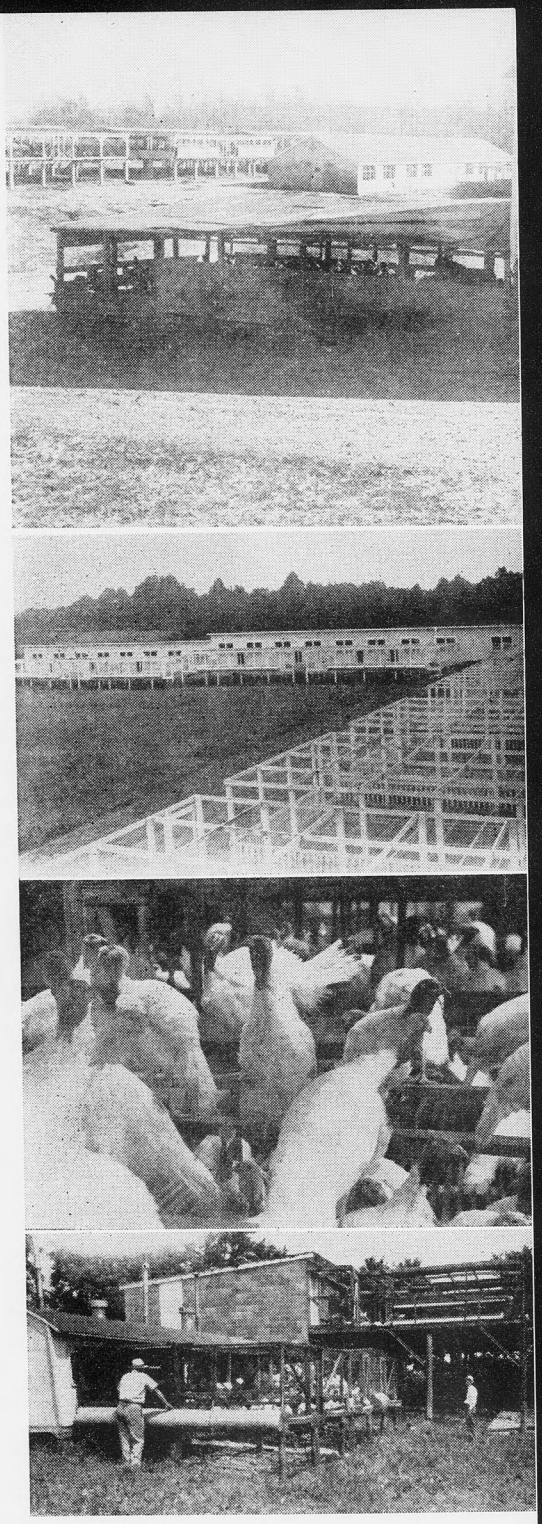
FOOTNOTES

1. The all-mash starter and the growing mash to be fed with grain may be mixed together and fed during the period from 4-8 weeks of age in order to reduce the number of rations required.
2. Scratch grain should be fed free of choice starting at 12 weeks. Oyster shell or other sources of calcium should also be supplied at that time.

Section

All-mash starter (first 4 wks.)	All-mash grower[1] (4-8 wks.)	Growing mash after 8 wk.'s[2] (fed with grain)	Breeder wk.'s[3] (fed with grain)
amt/ton	amt/ton	amt/ton	amt/ton
lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.
452.5	555.	569.	562.25
200.			
	300.	200.	200.
		200.	200.
200.	200.	200.	250.
650.	450.	340.	220.
100.	100.		100.
100.	100.	100.	100.
100.	50.	40.	40.
50.	50.	50.	50.
20.	20.	30.	20.
50.	100.	150.	150.
30.	30.	75.	60.
25.	25.	20.	20.
10.	10.	15.	15.
0.5	0.5	1.0	0.75
4.	3.	3.	6.
2.	2.	4.	4.
4.	3.	2.	
2.	1.5	1.	2.
gms	gms		
2.5-10	2.5-10		
28.3	24.5	20.2	20.7
4.2	4.6	6.3	6.1
1.79	1.81	2.01	2.01
1.02	0.98	1.22	1.22
5580	6280	7750	10450
675	675	1350	1350
3.1	2.9	3.6	3.
27.4	23.5	24	24.5
7.4	7.	8.2	7.9
1050	860	701	572
10.5	9.6	3.5	8.8

3. Approximately equal parts grain and mash. Oyster shell or other calcium supplement should also be fed free choice.
4. Omit at least one month before marketing if a fish oil is used in order to avoid fishy flavors.
5. If procaine pennicillin G is used, add 2.5-4 gms/ton. If aureomycin, terramycin, bactracin, or streptomycin is used, add 10 gms/ton.



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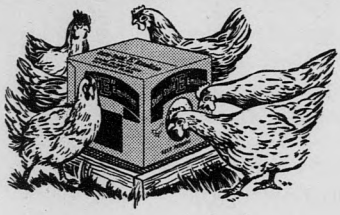

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TURKEY FERTILITY

By DR. C. S. SHAFFNER

University of Maryland

The seriousness of the problem of infertility in turkeys is only fully realized when one witnesses the percentage of eggs that have to be discarded during the latter part of the hatching season. If a breeder maintained a flock of 500 turkey hens, assuming 50 percent production during a 2½ month season, an increase of 5 percent in the average fertility would mean that there would be about 550 more fertile eggs or say 500 more poults to sell.

The cost of incubation will be expended on these eggs regardless of whether or not they hatch, hence, any improvement in fertility can be interpreted as increased profit. It is thus apparent that there is economic justification for spending considerable time and expense to insure high fertility.

Normally, on the second day following a single fertile mating a turkey hen begins to lay fertile eggs. Without additional matings she lays fertile eggs for periods varying, up to 6 weeks in length. Thereafter, a considerable proportion of the eggs laid will be infertile if she is not remated. It has recently been demonstrated that a hen laying fertile eggs may go broody and then upon returning to production continue to lay fertile eggs without being remated. These facts would lead one to think that practically all turkey eggs should be fertile, however, that is often not the case. In most cases the fault lies with the tom and not the hen. When hens are carefully inseminated artificially few fail to lay fertile eggs. The problem, thus, is mainly one of having toms that produce good quality semen and mate with all of the hens. In addition to all of the standard recommendations for securing good turkey fertility it now appears that combining artificial and natural mating may well increase the total fertility. Below are data presented by M. G. McCartney of Pennsylvania State College comparing the fertility of different groups of hens with natural mating, artificial mating, and a combination of the two.

TABLE I. Effect of Mating on Reproduction of White Holland Pullets.

Method of Mating	PERIOD I (18 Weeks)			PERIOD II (6 Weeks)		
	Total Eggs Set	Per-Cent fertile	Av. Poults per hen	Total Eggs Set	Per-Cent fertile	Av. Poults per hen
Natural	2211	81	41	629	74	9
Combination	2010	96	54	573	87	12
Artificial	2034	91	45	598	83	11

The data in Table I as well as other reports indicate that fertility can be increased by supplementing natural mating with artificial insemination. In carrying out the technique a pooled sample of semen is collected from a separate group of toms that are not with hens. Each time semen is collected, as many hens of the flock are inseminated as the amount of semen will serve (1/40 to 1/20 cc per hen). Semen is collected from the extra toms very other day and the process

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TURKEY FERTILITY

continued until all hens have been inseminated. Hens should be reinseminated at three week intervals.

This system involves the expense of maintaining some extra toms and some extra labor, however, it promises to more than pay for this trouble by increasing the fertility of breeds or strains in which fertility is a problem.

TURKEY GROWTH TABLE

Band or clip tails of 6 average poults for easy identification and weigh them every 2 weeks against the weights in the table given below. This is a check on the growth of your birds. Three average toms and three hens are a good sample. Some broadbreast growers may exceed the broadbreast figures.

AVERAGE GROWTH RATE FOR TURKEYS
Average Weight — Both Sexes

Age in Weeks	Broadbreast Bronze	Small Whites	Age in Weeks	Broadbreast Bronze	Small Whites
2	.7	.4	16	10.3	6.9
4	1.2 lbs.	.7	18	12.2	8.1
6	2.3	1.4	20	14.1	9.2
8	3.4	2.2	22	15.8	10.2
10	5.0	3.3	24	17.5	11.2
12	6.8	4.4	26	18.8	12.3
14	7.5	5.7	28	20.1	

TURKEY GOBBLES

Studies by Parker of the Oregon Station showed as good fertility when toms remained steady in the breeding flocks as when the toms were rotated.

—o—

Most rapid and uniform early growth in poults is obtained when a high-energy, high- protein starter ration is used. A 28% protein starter is recommended by most authorities.

—o—

Turkeys harvest standing corn in the field more efficiently than they do soybeans. Dwarf sunflowers are also an excellent field crop for turkeys to harvest according to the Oregon Experimental Station. Turkeys can forage efficiently for at least 20% of their feed.

—o—

Studies at the Louisiana Station showed that it required 4.1 pounds feed for Broad Breasted Bronze, and 4.8 pounds feed for Beltsville Small Whites to produce 1 pound of turkey. Eight groups of Broad Breasted Bronze yielded an eviscerated weight of 81.1% of their live weight, while 6 groups of Beltsville Small Whites yielded 79.6% of their live weight in these studies.

—o—

The Oregon Station reports that Broad Breasted Bronze breeding hens lost an average of 1/10 of a pound and toms, 3 pounds each at the end of the breeding season as compared to weight at the start of the season.

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Cycle Number	Number Broilers	Age	Weight	Lbs. of Feed per lb. Meat
1	13,500	10 wks-5 da.	3.18	2.85
2	13,500	11 wks-5 da.	3.41	3.05
3	13,500	11 wks-5 da.	3.05	2.95
4	13,500	10 wks-1 da.	2.91	2.81
5	13,500	11 wks-2 da.	3.22	2.93
6	13,500	11 wks-6 da.	3.67	3.10
	81,000	11 wks-1 da.	3.24	2.95

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1951 BROILER RATION

DR. G. F. COMBS

Poultry Department, University of Maryland

Ingredient	Amount per ton
Ground yellow corn	1018. lb
Pulverized heavy oats	100. lb
Wheat middlings std	100. lb
Fish meal (60% protein)	75. lb
Soybean meal (44% protein)	450. lb
Corn gluten meal	100. lb
Dehydrated alfalfa meal	60. lb
Butyl fermentation solubles (250 micrograms riboflavin/ grams)	30. lb
Ground limestone	30. lb
Dicalcium phosphate, or equivalent	25. lb
Iodized salt	6. lb
Manganese sulphate	0.5 lb
Vitamin A feeding oil (4000 units/gram)	2. lb
"D"-activated animal sterols (1500 I.C.U./gram)	1. lb
Choline chloride, 25% mix	2.5 lb
Nicotinic acid	10. gms
Vitamin B_{12}	6. mgms
*Antibiotic (optional)	2½-10 gms
TOTAL	2000.0 lb

CALCULATED ANALYSIS:

Crude protein, %	21.0
Crude fiber, %	4.4
Calcium, %	1.27
Phosphorus, %	.72
Vitamin A, I. U./lb	5000.0
Vitamin D, I.C. units/lb	340.0
Riboflavin, mg/lb	2.65
Nicotinic acid, mg/lb	19.5
Pantothenic acid, mg/lb	5.1
Choline, mg/lb	687.0
Vitamin B_{12}, micrograms/lb	7.0
Productive energy, Cal/lb	865.0

* If procaine penicillin G is used add 2½ to 4 grams per ton. If aureomycin, terramycin, bacitracin, or streptomycin is used, add 8 to 10 grams per ton.

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KEEPING MARKET-WISE ON BROILERS

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Regional County Agent, Salisbury, Maryland

The University of Maryland Extension Service, the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics USDA, all cooperating furnish daily and weekly price information for broiler producers.

The branch office of the Department of Markets of the University of Maryland in Salisbury, Maryland publish daily broiler and fryer price reports which include Delmarva area, New York, Philadelphia, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Atlanta, and Shenandoah Valley. In addition to this a periodic broiler outlook chart showing the trends of the industry is published. This chart shows the projected volume of chickens to be expected two or three months in advance.

The Salisbury office of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics publish weekly the volume of chicks placed on farms and the number of eggs set in the hatcheries on the Delmarva.

These two reports will help broiler growers be "Market-Wise".

The Price Report and the Outlook is available by writing Maryland Market News Service, Box 988, Salisbury, Maryland, and the Broiler Chick Report is available by writing B. A. E. Salisbury post office, Salisbury, Maryland.

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First In The Field

Del-Mar-Va poultrymen were among the first to recognize and do something about the value of meat-type chickens. Today, Maryland producers, combined with other peninsula producers, lead the field in broiler production volume.

A & P's Chicken-of-Tomorrow program was also a first in its field—the first nationwide testing program of poultry meat improvement actually conducted BY the industry.

The continuing progress of the Del-Mar-Va poultrymen and the Chicken-of-Tomorrow program is benefiting all poultry producers, as well as consumers.

A & P pledges to keep on working with poultrymen for the good of the poultry industry.

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MARYLAND CHAMPION
4-H POULTRY CLUB MEMBER — 1950

John Arbaugh from New Windsor in Carroll County was the state 4-H Club poultry winner this year. John is a member of the Limestone 4-H Club. In his five years of club work he has carried poultry as one of his projects. His mother and father started him on his poultry career by giving him three bantams. Since that start he has increased his poultry enterprise to his present status of a farm flock of New Hampshire Reds and twelve other breeds.

John has worked closely with Mr. Gorsuch, a local poultryman, who has helped him to become interested in some of the fancy breeds of poultry. Since John has started and maintained his various breeds, he has become interested in showing. Usuallly John exhibits at the County 4-H Fair, Hagerstown, Frederick, and Southern Maryland Fairs annually. He is gaining a reputation to be envied around at the shows.

Not only has John been interested in exhibiting poultry, but he took a very active part in the "Chicken of Tomorrow Contest". He did a good job feeding broilers. John also took an active interest in fellow-club members who also entered the contest. He not only secured the chicks and wing-banded them, but he took them to the show as well.

John has been in 4-H Poultry Club Work for five years. However, he has carried other projects other than poultry. He has a six cow Holstein herd and he has fed steers for three years.

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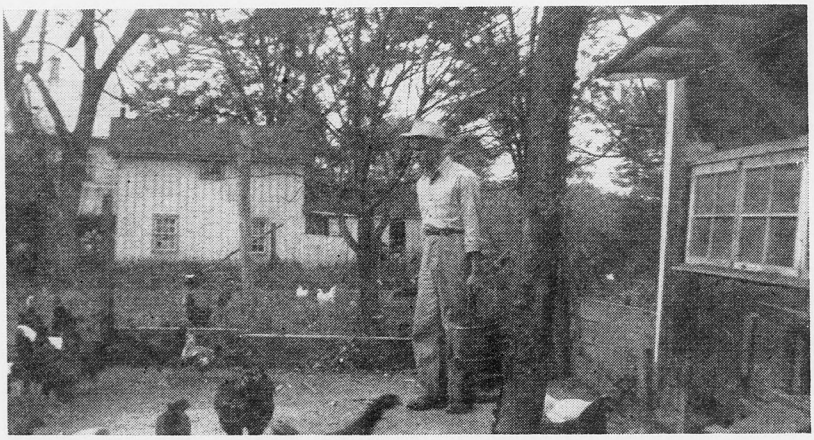

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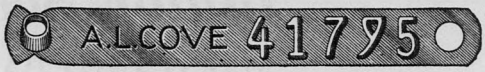

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LIVABILITY — FAST FEATHERING — GROWTH — EGGS

Samuel Ahmuty **Odenton 6161** **Odenton, Maryland**

CHAMPION JUNIOR CHICKEN COOK

Eleanor Clark of Easton, Maryland receives trophy from A. M. Bradley also of Easton, President of the Talbot County Poultry Association, at the Meeting of State Poultry Council, Ocean City, Maryland, June 26, 1950 in recognition of her winning demonstration in the Junior Chicken Cooking Contest, Del-Mar-Va Chicken Festival, Dover, Delaware on June 14, 1950.

Sixteen year old, Eleanor Clark has been a Talbot County 4-H club girl for 7 years and has raised cross bred broilers for the past 3 years, in addition to her meal preparation, garden, canning, clothing, and home management projects.

Eleanor says, "Cooking is my hobby." and well it might be since she cooks at least one meal a day at home and won the State Grange Cake Baking Contest for Juniors in 1949.

Entering the Junior Chicken Cooking Contest at the Del-Mar-Va Chicken Festival at Dover, Delaware on June 14, 1950, Eleanor swept aside her competition to cop the top honors.

Here's how Eleanor cooks her chicken:

"1½ cups Ritz Cracker crumbs.
2 eggs
I plump frying chicken
1 cup Crisco

Cut up the chicken into regular frying pieces, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat the 2 eggs slightly and dip the chicken pieces into the egg and roll them in the cracker crumbs.

Heat 1 cup Crisco in a large skillet until smoking hot. Place chicken in the fat and cook uncovered until it is browned evenly to a golden brown. (Enough fat should be used to cover chicken completely in the skillet.) Place skillet over low heat and continue to simmer for another 5 minutes. Total cooking should be approximately 20 minutes.

Remove chicken from skillet and place on paper towel to drain excess fat. When ready to serve, place chicken on platter and garnish with border of parsley and radish rosettes." (Margaret Smith, Home Dem. Agt., Talbot Co.)

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Remove chicken from skillet and place on paper towel to drain excess fat. When ready to serve, place chicken on platter and garnish with border of parsley and radish rosettes." (Margaret Smith, Home Dem. Agt., Talbot Co.)

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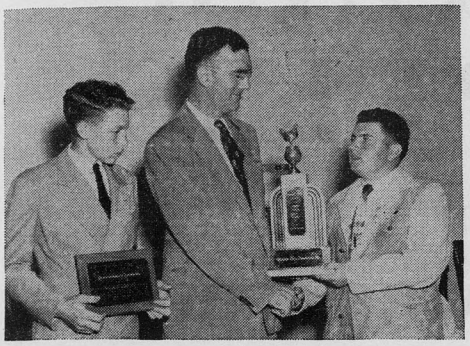
JUNIOR CHICKEN OF TOMORROW PROJECT FILLS NEED AMONG MARYLAND FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

By WADE RICE



William Dail, 17, of Cambridge, Maryland receives the Junior 1950 trophy for the Maryland Chicken of Tomorrow Program from Robert I. Peltz of A & P Tea Company, Baltimore at Ocean City. Left to right—Charles Hunley of Easton, 3rd place winner; Mr. Peltz and young Dail.

Fifty-six Maryland 4-H and F.F.A. members enrolled in the Maryland Junior Chicken of Tomorrow Program in 1950. Fifty-four competed in the dressed bird display held at the Cordova Maryland Poultry Plant of Schluderberg-Kurdle Company on May 23rd.

Each member started with 100 wingbanded unsexed chicks from a selected hatchery on March 7th so that all birds were 12 weeks old on date of dressing their sample of 15 cockerels from their flock.

Records of the 4 winning Juniors are as follows:

1. WILLIAM DAIL—17—Cambridge
   Mortality—2%—Average weight 3.92 pounds at 12 weeks.
   2.76 pounds feed per pound of chicken at feed costs of 13.4 cents per pound chicken. 15 cockerel samples weighed, live 5.33 pounds each and 4.8 pounds each, New York dressed.
2. LOUIS C. ARRINGTON—14—Sykesville
   Mortality—0—Average weight 3.58 pounds at 12 weeks.
   3.24 pounds feed per pound chicken at feed cost of 14 cents per pound. 15 cockerel samples weighed 4.4 lbs. each live and 3.9 pounds each New York dressed.
3. CHARLES HUNLEY—14—Easton
   Mortality—4.4%—Average weight 3.95 pounds each at 12 weeks.
   2.85 pounds feed per pound chicken at cost of 12.98 cents per pound chicken. 15 cockerel samples weighed 4.8 pounds each live and 4.3 pounds each New York dressed.
4. JAMES C. HARRISON—16—Trappe
   Mortality—2.5%—Average weight 3.67 pounds each at 12 weeks.
   3.27 pounds feed per pound of chicken at cost of 14.9 cents per pound chicken. 15 cockerel samples weighed 4.3 pounds each live and 4.0 lbs. New York dressed.

These records, while made with small lots of birds, indicate that the future of Maryland's broiler industry will be in the hands of efficient producers.

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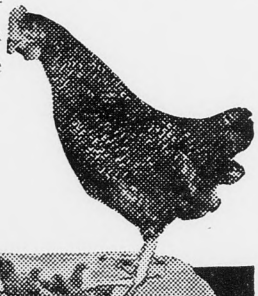

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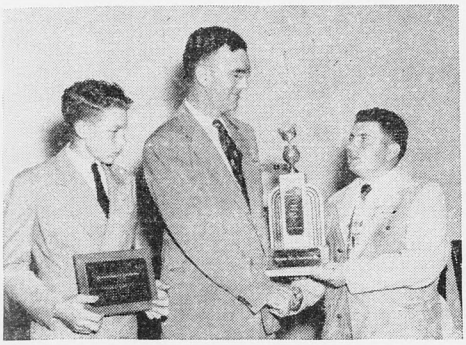

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The work and progress of county and affiliated associations, whose representatives comprise the Council has been gratifying during 1950. The continuation of these efforts should be an inspiration to leaders in counties where no active poultry organization exists. With greater and wider effort in the state we will be able to secure a more general official and public recognition of Marylands leading agricultural industry. In this work all of us stand to gain.

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Organizations Section

THE CAROLINE COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

By HARRY H. RIECK

The Caroline County Poultry Association was organized in the spring of 1927. Its first officers were: Harry H. Rieck, President; L. E. Holsinger, Vice-President; Wyatt Pickering, Secretary; W. H. Irons, Treasurer; E. R. Deaner, Greensboro; Miss Bertha Blades, Preston; H. A. Spies, Preston; Oscar Schmidt, Greensboro; and Victor Dean, Federalsburg served as directors.

To stimulate interest and carry out the objects of the organization, annual county poultry shows were held. The first shows were held in Bullock & White's Garage. Industry and civic-minded persons gave us great assistance. Bullock & White furnished facilities gratis. This can also be said of Nuttle Lumber Company and Nuttle Milling Company furnished lumber, feed and bedding. To get the necessary equipment, coops, and feeders we joined the Talbot and Queen Anne's County Associations and purchased these jointly. In 1935 the Maryland State Poultry Council, through our invitation, held its State Show in Denton. Our group gave every assistance to make this show a success, with the result that the best poultry show ever held on the Peninsula materialized.

After our new state armory was completed in 1938, we joined with other farm groups to stage "The Caroline County Poultry & Farm Products Show." These shows continued until 1942, when we discontinued the show in order not to encroach on the war effort. No shows have been held since the war. It is hoped that our Poultry and Farm Products Show will be revived shortly.

Our shows greatly stimulated interest and competition. There can be no question that our tremendous $10,000,000 poultry industry was stimulated and encouraged by our annual shows.

The Caroline County Poultry industry has not reached the limit of growth. An old timer predicts that a 50% increase will occur within the next five years, and will realize fifteen to seventeen million dollar income from poultry and its products. Dairying is on the decrease and broiler production replaces it. Many farmers also are taking more interest in hatching egg production. It appears probable that this phase of the industry will double within five years. It is also observed that the broiler industry is gradually moving northward and within five years Caroline County will be near the center of Peninsula broiler production. It is a certainty that the present officers of the Caroline County Poultry Association will do everything possible to bring the above prediction to a reality.

1951 OFFICERS

President ..... Harold P. Klahold, Preston
Vice-President ..... Fred D. Puncke, Federalsburg
Secretary ..... Edward D. Sparks, Ridgely
Treasurer ..... Claudel E. Wright, Federalsburg

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Secretary ..... Mrs. C. Townsend Brown, Rocks, Maryland
Treasurer ..... Harold A. Jones, Darlington, Maryland

Organized at Jarrettsville in the spring of 1940, the Harford County Poultry Association has developed into an effective organization in dealing with matters of concern to the poultry industry of the county.

DISCUSSION GROUPS: At least 4 times annually the association holds meetings at which, leading specialists bring the latest information on the problems being studied to our poultrymen. Also, members often form their own panel for free discussion of these subjects. These meetings are held at public meeting places or at private homes upon invitation. The work of the Program Committee is the key factor in the success of these meetings, which often result in special committee work. Some of these accomplishments are listed herewith:—

Improved Marketing of Products: One of the first problems tackled by the Association, was the improvement of marketing methods for our eggs. A survey of farms and volume of eggs produced was made to determine if a Cooperative Auction was feasible for this area. This activity resulted in greatly improved market facilities through the Westminster Cooperative Auction, the Southern States Marketing Co-operative, and wholesale outlets of dairy firms in Baltimore, involving payment on a quality basis. This competitive marketing structure has resulted in increasing the returns to our producers by many thousands of dollars annually.

Annual Meetings and Banquets: One of the enjoyable occasions of the year is the Winter, Annual Meeting and Banquet, at which Officers are elected and a fine meal and social gathering at which the poultrymen become more closely acquainted.

Tours: In recent years a late summer tour to poultry farms and places of interest to our poultrymen provides the opportunity to see how successful poultrymen do things. This is very educational in nature.

Disease Diagnosis: The Association ,through a special committee, has been very active in cooperating with the State Livestock Sanitary Officials, Dairy Improvement Organiaztions and others in their request to move the branch diagnosis laboratory from Baltimore to Bel Air. This was accomplished in 1950.

Harford County Fair Poultry Department: The Association has been active in cooperation with the Harford County Fair Association in securing a modern new poultry building, revising premium listsings, and control of spread of disease at the fair, so as to better serve the needs of the local poultry interests.

In these and other activities, various specialists of the University and others in addition to local poultrymen have given freely of their time. That is why our County Organization has done things.

H. M. Carroll, County Agricultural Agent

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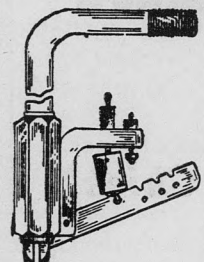

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Since its organization in 1939, the Tri-County Poultry Association has been active in promoting the development of services and authentic information that would serve to aid in stabilizing the broiler industry in its several phases in this area.

Development of the reports on egg settings, chick placements and broiler marketings first by the NEPPCO Broiler Division and later by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has received special attention by the Association. Cooperation with War Food and Military procurement agencies during the war to provide for maximum food production with minimum of cumbersome restrictions was a prime object of the Association. Since 1945, broiler production has greatly expanded in this area and even with accomplishments of the past, volume of broiler and price fluctuations have at times, assumed the nature of "feast or famine" periods.

On October 31, 1950 the Association organized an Advisory Economic Council, designed to meet and act quickly in dealing with these wide fluctuations. The work of the Delaware State Poultry Commission was closely studied, and our Council on November 21, unanimously favored setting up a Maryland State Poultry Commission designed to carefully study our economic structure and devise ways of minimizing the extremes in broiler supplies and market prices. Until a practical means of averting these extremes can be found these wide fluctuations seem sure to continue with their costly effects.

The Chicken of Tomorrow Program, new broiler rations, and improved housing, equipment and better management have combined to give us meatier chicken at a lower production cost. These accomplishments, valuable as they are in our economy, still fail to prevent the booms and slumps which have plagued the broiler industry.

Sale drives by food chains and government agencies are helpful but they are of a temporary value. Purchases by military procurement agencies fall in the same category.

Should this multi-million dollar industry be guided to prevent these extremes? If so, how is it practical to do so?—NORMAN F. TOADVINE, President.

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QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

This organization was formed 20 years ago and was active until the past war. Mr. John Moffett guided the organization during these years and Pioneer Point Farms was of great assistance in obtaining speakers of national importance for meetings and obtaining equipment for the annual Queen Anne's County Poultry Show that is now used jointly by several county organizations.

The greatly increased interest in poultry production in Queen Anne's County was the result of this association's efforts. Before it was organized an insufficient number of eggs were produced to supply the market eggs required in the county. Now Queen Anne's County farmers supply hatching eggs to six hatcheries. This has increased their income. This organization was responsible for the location of the Maryland Sanitary Live Stock Laboratory in Centreville where it is most convenient for Queen Anne's County farmers.

When this association ceased activity because of the war, its officers were: John Moffett, President; Dave Pitkin, Vice President; Mrs. Algernon Carter, Treasurer; J. Walter Eby, Secretary.

Upon reorganization the Board of Directors selected were:

Farmer Members ..... Harry Elborn, Mrs. T. Roe Leaverton
*Oscar Schmidt, Sr.

Feed Dealer Members ..... Charles Cecil, Wm. T. Thomas
Merrick Wilson

Hatchery Members ..... David Pitkin, **John Truslow

Secretary ..... J. Walter Eby, County Agent

State Representative ..... *John Moffett

The association plans to place special emphasis on 4-H and FFA poultry work, increased broiler production within the county and the production of hatching eggs that will compare favorably with New England State and Pennsylvania hatching eggs.

1951 plans are for numerous 4-H and FFA entries in the Maryland Poultry Products Show, entries in the Maryland Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest, a poultry show, and other features to promote a larger and more profitable poultry industry in Queen Anne's County.

** Voting Delegate to Maryland Poultry Council*

*** Director to Maryland Poultry Council*

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Poultry is our second largest industry in the county and is well balanced, having a very small number of specialized poultry and egg producers, but almost all farms have moderate size flocks which are well housed and cared for.

There are an adequate number of supply houses including hatcheries that are approved by the University of Maryland where quality chicks can be purchased at any season of the year. Our poultry association is composed of members representing all branches of the industry.

We invite you to pay us a visit at any time it might be convenient.

Montgomery County Poultry Association
President, Gordon Umstead, Onley, Md.
Vice-President, McKendree G. Fulks, Laytonsville, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer, Harold H. Kirk, 414 Hewitt Ave.,
Silver Spring, Md.

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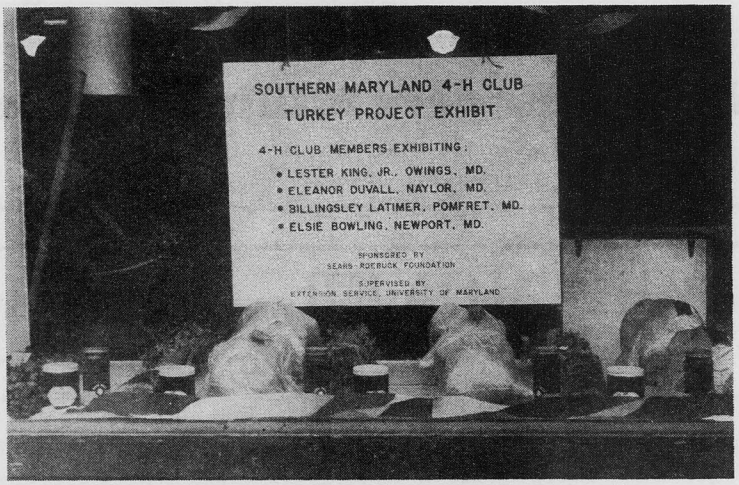

Dressed Turkeys Exhibited by Maryland 4-H Members at Store Window Display in November 1950

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IS YOUR COUNTY POULTRY INDUSTRY OR ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED IN THIS SECTION? IF NOT, YOU AND "GEORGE" DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT FOR THE NEXT EDITION.

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Economics and Marketing Section

COLLEGE FEED SURVEY COMMITTEE CALCULATIONS FOR 1950-1951

Calculations of feed supplies and probable usage for the feeding year, October, 1950 to September 1951, by the College Feed Survey Committee at Chicago, October 26 and 27 are summarized herewith:

FEED SUPPLIES: Grain and other concentrates available for feed in 1950-51 amount to 138 million tons or 8% more than the 127 million tons actually fed during 1949-50. This does not include 1½ million tons of frosted Canadian wheat which may seek a feed market in the United States. The above estimate allows for non-feed uses, exports equal to preceding year and a carryover of 250 million bushels of corn in the fall of 1951.

SWINE: Thirty-nine million 1950 fall pigs, an increase of 5% over fall 1949, and 60½ million pigs for the 1951 spring crop or 1% over spring 1950 is anticipated. An average of 240 pounds for slaughtering weight is the calculated average expected.

DAIRY: Despite increased numbers of heifers being raised for replacements, favorable beef prices is expected to keep present cow numbers virtually unchanged. Culling of herds is expected to keep cow numbers slightly below 23 million, with milk yields per cow up slightly.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slight increases, especially in farm flock and irrigated regions is anticipated. Good grazing in range areas is expected to reduce the number of lambs for feeding

BEEF CATTLE: High feeder cattle prices and ample feed supplies is expected to further expand beef production, especially in the Southeastern states.

POULTRY

LAYERS: Due to relatively unfavorable feed-egg ratios during much of the year, and the uncertainty of egg price supports by the government, layers on farms January 1 are expected to drop to 430million, a decrease of 2.8%.

FARM CHICKENS: For reasons given above a reduction from 670 million head, a reduction of 3%, is anticipated for the 1950-51 feeding year.

COMMERCIAL BROILERS: Increased feed efficiency and expansion of broiler production in most states is expected to see commercial broiler production reach 585 million, an increase of about 6% over the 550 million head estimate for 1949-50.

TURKEYS: A reduction of about 5% to slightly over 42 million head from the all-time record crop of 44½ million head in 1950 is anticipated, in view of no government price supports.

Poultry Committee

E. D. Parnell, Texas A. & M.
E. W. Callenback, Pennsylvania State College
C. W. Upp, Louisiana State University
E. W. Bell, University of Massachusetts
F. E. Mussehl, University of Nebraska
W. H. Rice, University of Maryland

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THE SUB-SCALD METHOD OF DRESSING POULTRY ITS POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

JAMES M. GWIN

Poultry Department, University of Maryland

Maryland farmers who dress and quick-freeze their poultry and those who sell their dressed birds to freezer locker customers should familiarize themselves with the sub-scald method of poultry dressing. They should interest themselves in this method because it may save them time and cost in dressing their poultry and, by the same token, produce a better and more easily picked bird that is completely acceptable to their frozen poultry trade.

The sub-scald method of dressing consists of dipping the birds for approximately 30 seconds in water that is between 138° and 140°F., but never over 140°. Under these conditions, the feathers are loosened considerably more than they would be by the conventional slack or semi-scald method that uses temperatures of 127° to 130°F.

The sub-scald dressing method is not recommended for blood and feather-dressed birds; that is, birds that are dressed but not fully drawn. It should be used only with poultry that is to be frozen immediately or freshly killed birds that are to be ice packed and marketed in cut-up form. The reason for this is that the 138° to 140°F. temperature breaks down the structure of the thin outer layer of skin, so that most of this layer is removed by the time the birds have been fully picked whether picking is done by hand or machine. This thin layer of outer skin does not contain nerve fibers of blood vessels, but it does carry most of the yellow pigment; thus, its removal leaves the birds uniformly white and with a very clean appearance.

Poultry dressed by the sub-scald method must be well wrapped in some moisture-proof material to protect it from drying out as the loss of the thin outer layer of skin permits drying at a faster rate than would otherwise be the case. Limited tests indicate that little or no flavor is lost if the bird is properly protected after being dressed.

The top temperature limit of 140°F. should not be exceeded because this temperature is very near the point where the protein in the cells of the skin starts to coagulate and break down much faster than they would if exposed to the proper degree of heat.

Labor costs are one of the principal factors in the poultry dressing operation, and subscalding offers the opportunity of reducing this cost.

"EGG OF TOMORROW"

RUSSELL C. HAWES

Extension Marketing Specialist, University of Maryland

The Maryland State Poultry Council in cooperation with the University of Maryland Extension Service is sponsoring an "Egg of Tomorrow" contest. The purpose of the contest is to give suitable recognition to those individual producers, who are doing a creditable job in producing and marketing quality eggs. Through inspection of the eggs in the marketing channels and farm inspections at the production level it is hoped better quality eggs will be produced and reasons found why certain eggs are better than other eggs. Analysis of the results of the various types of inspections will be focused on producing and marketing a better quality "Egg of Tomorrow".

Council President Ahmuty appointed a committee consisting of managers of the Westminster and Southern States Egg Marketing Cooperatives, and members of the Maryland Extension Service to inaugurate the project, devise a plan of procedure, and draw up a suitable award. The committee decided to limit the contest for the first year to members of the two nearby cooperatives. The cooperatives are to give a trophy to the winner. Scrolls are given to placings for the first, second, and third winners and scrolls of honorable mention to the fourth and fifth winners.

Inspections of eggs are made during each of the three months, June, August, and September at the wholesale level and, as near as possible, at the time of delivery. A representative sample of eggs in each case and a representative number of cases are inspected. The inspection is made by qualified State Egg Law enforcing officials. A score card is used based on both exterior and interior quality with weighted-points cut for inferior quality and defects. Following the monthly inspections in the markets, farm inspections are made by personnel of the Extension Service. A score card has been devised which divides the farm practices into four parts, namely: Collection, Storage, Egg Room, and Handling.

The final result of both types of inspections are calculated and the names of the winners forwarded to the respective cooperative managers. Trophies have been presented to the first place winners and names of the first five placings were announced at their annual meetings. The scrolls will be given to the winners at the annual winter meeting of the Maryland State Poultry Council in Baltimore. The winner of the 1950 trophy of the Westminster Cooperative is Harold A. Jones, Darlington; and the Southern States Cooperative trophy winner is Ralph V. Crouse, Forest Hill. Winners of the wholesale class who are cooperating with the enforcement department will be announced at the Council meeting.

Another year we hope to be able to serve all the poultry producers. The committee enlists your participation and support for another "Egg of Tomorrow" contest.

ECONOMIC QUIPS

Title to live chickens passes to buyer when he takes actual physical possession of them, ruled Judge James B. Carey in Sussex County Delaware Superior Court, in a suit of damage for the loss of dead birds left in a grower's house by the purchaser's employees.

—o—

The greatest single labor saving installation in the poultry house is an automatic water supply.

—o—

Six way to cut feed costs: 1) Buy feed in volumes and for cash. 2) Change grain mixes in accordance with market flunctuations to save costs. 3) Use green ranges to cut rearing costs. 4) Keep laying flock closely culled. 5) Cut feed waste in filling hoppers and control rats. 6) Increase laying rate and growth by better stock and control of disease. Feed will be higher in 1951.

—o—

According to Smith of Maryland Station, broilers can be produced $40 per thousand cheaper in the summer than in the winter months, due to lower feed and fuel requirements, and naturally higher rate of thyroxin secretion by the birds in summer, which controls growth.

—o—

Are the increasing frequency of price upsets in the commercial broiler market a sure sign that production has about caught up to consumer demand? If so, our Del-Mar-Va industry may well watch developments in other areas and make the necessary industry adjustments to insure holding the Eastern terminal markets as outlets for their products in the future.

—o—

Mechanical feeders have their place in large pens of layers and broilers. Even where supplemental hand feeding is necessary, they save much time and labor, and they are constantly improved in efficiency. Deliveries of bulk feeds rather than in 100 pound sacks is on the way for mechanical feeders.

—o—

Peoria, Illinois, is probably not much different from most other American cities as to consumer preference for eggs. An October, 1948, consumer survey showed that a majority of consumers preferred eggs in cartons, were not partial to shell color, preferred large eggs, wanted Grade A quality, and purchased at their grocery. It all adds up to good sense for the consumer. Producers would do well to heed these preferences and market accordingly.

—o—

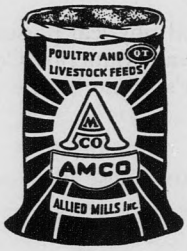
Soiled eggs, when properly washed with a detergent solution, did not deteriorate more rapidly than unwashed eggs after 6, 8, or 13 days storage under identical conditions according to a study at the New Jersey Station.

—o—

A large scale farm poultry dressing operation returns a higher wage per hour of labor than a small opeation, due to higher efficiency of the operation, according to a Cornell study of farm dressing operations.

—o—

A producer selling hatching eggs to a hatchery, cannot recover damages by failure of the hatcheryman to take his eggs as agreed, unless the producer actually keeps the flock through the contract period, and sues for the loss which he actually incurred due to the difference between his hatchery contract and his substitute market according to a U. S. Supreme Court ruling.



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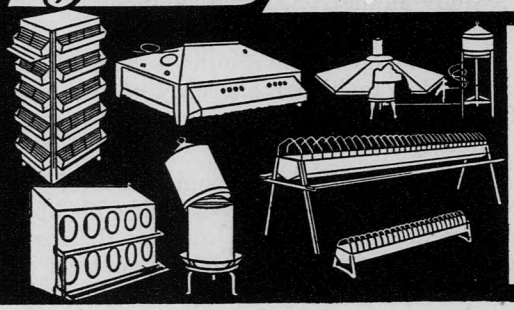

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Maryland Poultry Statistics

TABLE I — NO OF LAYERS AND EGG PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

UNITED STATES — 1949 - 1950 (to Nov. 1)

MONTH	Ave. No. layers on hand during mo. (Thousands)		Eggs Produced per 100 layers during the mo. (No.)		Total Production Total Eggs Prod. Million	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
January	377,287	403,529	1,214	1,275	4,581	5,147
February	370,231	393,687	1,305	1,325	4,830	5,217
March	357,568	380,792	1,718	1,688	6,143	6,429
April	339,785	361,759	1,798	1,765	6,110	6,386
May	322,111	339,334	1,816	1,810	5,848	6,142
June	306,026	320,067	1,605	1,615	4,912	5,168
July	290,943	305,754	1,488	1,517	4,328	4,637
August	286,247	303,731	1,346	1,390	3,852	4,221
September	310,273	326,712	1,159	1,192	3,597	3,894
October	350,075	360,344	1,079	1,114	3,777	4,014
November	381,298		1,017		3,877	
December	400,953		1,129		4,527	
Total for year					56,382	

TABLE 2 — CHICKENS AND EGGS

Hens and Pullets, Rate of Lay and Egg Production, Maryland, 1939-1948*

YEAR	NUMBER OF LAYERS Hens and Pullets Jan. 1	Ave. Layers during year	RATE OF LAY Per layer Jan. 1	Per layer during year	EGGS Produced during year
	(000)	(000)	Number		Millions
1939	3,336	2,581	110	143	368
1940	3,444	2,671	110	142	379
1941	3,309	2,608	113	143	373
1942	3,710	2,954	114	143	422
1943	4,002	3,070	111	144	443
1944	4,463	3,385	113	149	505
1945	4,149	3,227	118	152	490
1946	4,188	3,240	122	157	509
1947	3,392	3,160	126	156	494
1948	3,879	3,117	130	161	503
1949 0/	3,734	3152	141	167	526
1950 0/	3,844				

*Source: Bureau of Agriculture Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. 0/ Preliminary.

Maryland Poultry Statistics

TABLE 3 — TURKEYS

Farm Production, Disposition and Income, Maryland, 1939-1948*

YEAR	All turkeys produced on farms		Turkeys consumed on farms		Turkeys sold	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
	(000)	(000) Dollars	(000)	(000) Dollars	(000)	(000) Dollars
1939	397	1,266	18	57	357	1,139
1940	409	1,262	16	49	412	1,271
1941	401	1,570	16	63	384	1,503
1942	400	2,118	11	58	397	2,101
1943	360	2,157	12	72	357	2,138
1944	423	2,822	10	67	402	2,682
1945	485	3,287	12	81	462	3,131
1946	462	3,460	14	105	460	3,445
1947	393	2,996	15	111	390	2,885
1948	318	3,057	17	162	304	2,895
1949 2/	417	3,102	17	129	393	2,973
1950 2/						

*Source: Bureau of Agriculture Economists United States Department of Agriculture. 1/ Turkeys sold plus turkeys consumed on farms plus or minus change in inventory. 2/ Preliminary.

TABLE 4 — TURKEYS

Number and Value on Farms, Maryland, January 1, 1939-1949*.

YEAR	TURKEYS ON FARM JANUARY 1		
	Number	Value per Head	Total Value
	(000)	Dollars	(000) Dollars
1939	74	3.40	252
1940	96	2.90	278
1941	77	2.95	227
1942	78	3.70	289
1943	70	5.50	385
1944	61	6.10	372
1945	72	7.00	504
1946	83	6.90	573
1947	71	7.00	497
1948	59	8.00	472
1949	56	10.00	560
1950 1/	59	7.00	413

*Source: Bureau of Agriculture Economists, United States Department of Agriculture. 1/ Preliminary.

Labor saving methods or equipment which do a satisfactory job does not affect egg production or livability of layers according to studies by Bressler of Pennsylvania State.

Maryland Poultry Statistics

TABLE 5 — COMMERCIAL BROILERS

1/ Production, Price and Income, Maryland, 1939-1948*

YEAR	Number and Weight produced Number	Pounds	Price per lb. Cents	Gross Income Dollars
	(000)	(000)		(000)
1939	7,000	21,000	16.4	3,444
1940	15,000	45,000	16.0	7,200
1941	23,000	69,000	17.6	12,144
1942	28,000	92,400	22.3	20,605
1943	34,000	108,800	28.3	30,790
1944	30,000	96,000	27.6	26,496
1945	39,000	127,680	28.1	35,878
1946	31,122	99,590	30.1	29,977
1947	34,444	110,221	29.7	32,736
1948	38,233	122,346	34.7	42,454
1949 2/	48,174	149,399	27.0	40,322

*Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.
1/ See footnote under Table 45, Bulletin X3.
2/ Preliminary.

BROILER CHICKS PLACED AND BROILERS MARKETED IN 1950

To Nov. 1 in — Delmarva Area

	Chicks Placed (000)	Broilers Marketed (000)		Chicks Placed (000)	Broilers Marketed (000)
January	11,082	12,771	August	13,821	11,450
February	11,208	11,195	September	13,858	12,405
March	14,328	11,725	October	12,083	13,162
April	12,189	10,296	November		
May	12,740	13,861	December		
June	13,227	14,300			
July	13,602	12,456	TOTAL	128,138	123,621

TABLE 6 — PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CHICKEN MEAT UNITED STATES—1940—1949.*

YEAR	Production of broilers	Total weight of all chicken consumed 1/	U. S. Population July 1	Per Capita Consumption (lbs.) 2/ Broiler	Farm Chickens	Total Chickens	% Broilers are of total chicken
	(Mils of lbs. live weight)		(Mils)				
1940	414	2,634	132.0	3.1	16.9	20.0	15.5
1941	560	2,932	133.3	4.2	17.8	22.0	19.1
1942	674	3,410	134.8	5.0	20.3	25.3	19.8
1943	833	4,347	136.5	6.1	25.7	31.8	19.2
1944	790	4,079	138.1	5.7	23.8	29.5	19.4
1945	1,044	4,403	139.2	7.5	24.1	31.6	23.7
1946	829	3,792	141.5	5.9	20.9	26.8	22.0
1947	886	3,693	144.1	6.1	19.5	25.6	23.8
1948	1,080	3,491	146.7	7.4	16.4	23.8	31.1
1949	1,482	4,120	149.3	9.9	17.7	27.6	35.9

*Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. 1/ consists of chickens consumed in the farm household, plus farm chickens sold, plus total U. S. broiler production, with no allowance made for year to year change in storage holdings. 2/ Live weight. To determine the approxmiate per capita consumption of dressed chicken (eviscerated—ice chilled) use 73% of per capita figures shown.

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Poultry Health Section

THOUGHTS FOR THE BROILER PRODUCER

I. M. MOULTHROP, D.V.M.

Livestock Sanitary Service Laboratory, Salisbury, Maryland

Disease control in the broiler flock is not entirely dependent upon the use of drugs, biologics and anti-biotics as many wish to make it appear. Common sense plays as an important part as the products mentioned. Drugs, biologics and the like are very helpful to those persons engaged in broiler production, but must be used with care both to keep down the cost of production and also to keep from harming the patients.

The use of those products to keep down coccidiosis have been very successful To my mind they have placed coccidiosis behind respiratory disease as the major broiler trouble today. Sulfaquinoxaline, Nitrophenide, and the other drugs are doing a wonderful job, however there are cases in which trouble develops and the grower must get an accurate quick diagnosis to begin any additional treatment necessary. One must get a correct diagnosis before starting the use of any expensive drug to get maximum benefits when needed.

The manufacturer has prepared the coccidiosis preventative drugs in such a way that when their recommendations are followed, satisfactory results may be expected. Nearly all drugs are somewhat on the poisonous side and must be handled carefully and intelligently or one may expect serious results. We frequently see where harm has been done to a flock of broilers accidentally. We also hear the old axiom that "if a little does good, more will do more good".

The other products, vaccines for the various diseases such as Fowl Pox, Infectious Laryngo-tracheitis, and Newcastle Disease, have been great money savers to the broiler industry. They, too, must be administered properly or trouble may occur. If one is careless and spills the live vaccines, especially some of the more potent ones, about the place a natural outbreak may occur.

It seems more logical to use the Pigeon Pox strain to produce pox immunity in broilers since a less severe reaction is seen in these young birds.

In some areas it is almost compulsory to vaccinate for Infectious Laryngo-tracheitis at all seasons of the year as soon as the birds are large enough. While this disease is seen less frequently than most of the other respiratory conditions, it may be a very fatal one to many of the birds and costly to the grower.

Newcastle Disease seems to be universally and almost consistently present to be a stumbling block to the broilerman. Nearly all flocks are vaccinated today with either the live, the intranasal (Blacksburg strain) or the dead virus. Probably more are vaccinated intranasally than by any other method at this time with quite satisfactory results. Many of the socalled "breaks" are due to improper administration, therefore good common sense is necessary again.

The other two types are used in this area with varying results.

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Against NEWCASTLE ... TRACHEITIS ... FOWL POX

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"VACCINATION is the first step in POULTRY SANITATION"

BOX 70

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES . . . VINELAND, N. J.

NEW DRUG EFFECTIVE AGAINST BLACKHEAD OF TURKEYS

H. M. DeVOLT

Department of Animal Pathology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

A new drug called enheptin (2-amino, 5-nitrothiazole) has been found recently to be a valuable aid to the control of blackhead (infectious enterophepetitis) in turkeys. This drug can be administered more economically than previously discovered forms of treatment. Blackhead has exacted a heavy toll from many range-reared flocks and in addition has appeared in cage-reared birds on some occasions. While modern sanitary methods alone have done much to increase livability of turkey flocks, medical aids for the control of blackhead are greatly needed.

The symptoms and internal changes found in blackhead have been described frequently. This disease commonly attacks growing turkeys. In addition, it not infrequently causes sickness and death in adult flocks and particularly in hens under the strain of egg production. The malady also may attack adult stock after being brought to a new locality. Sick birds stand with drooping wings and drawn-in head. Often the head is somewhat dark in color. Invariably sulfur-colored droppings are in evidence. The disease may be characterized by repeated attacks. Death frequently follows. Internally one or both ceca are enlarged and inflamed. The contents may be filled with bloody mucus or a semi-solid mass of cheese-like consistency. Characteristically the liver contains numerous circular stippled spots about the size of a dime.

During the current season, enheptin has been administered to several experimental flocks at the Livestock Sanitary laboratory, University of Maryland. In addition, effects of medication have been observed in a number of commercial flocks. In both situations, the drug has exhibited blackhead-preventive properties.

In a total of six experiments in which 231 turkeys were employed, the rate of susceptibility to blackhead in 97 controls receiving no medication was 63.9% while in 144 turkeys treated with enheptin the rate of susceptibility was only 3.4%. Commercial flocks for the most part have responded well to the administration of enheptin in feed. In some instances the disease has disappeared after one course of treatment. In others the ailment reappeared after treatment was stopped but disappeared following further treatment. In general the new drug promises to render valuable aid to the control of blackhead. At the same time it is well to bear in mind to be most effective, drugs must be used under conditions of reasonably good sanitation.

Don't Bruise Market Broilers

Weighing truck loads of broilers as a unit rather than a few coops at a time is being started by some buyers in Del-Mar-Va. This saves time, eliminates much bruising of birds and means better quality market birds. Every broiler grower should demand the employment of this method, as he, the buyer or processor, and the consumer all gain in using this method of weighing.

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The goal of 7,500 layers per man on egg farms cannot ever be approached except on farms having new or remodeled buildings and labor saving equipment which aim for that figure.

—o—

Regardless of mechanical feeding, automatic watering, etc, to save labor, a really successful poultryman must spend enough time in his pens to observe his birds as to condition and their behavior or costly troubles may develop.

—o—

It is almost impossible to build an open feeder that won't waste feed when it is more than¾ full.

VARIANT PULLORUM PROBLEM

C. R. DAVIS

Supervisor, Maryland Poultry Improvement Plan

It is often said, "that when science masters one problem a new one arises to take its place". This is once more proving to be true in Maryland. In 1927 when blood testing for Pullorum was started in Maryland there was a 21% reaction found. Through continued testing and control measures this has been lowered to around 0.5%. In the past few years there have been "breaks" with pullorum in chicks from Pullorum Clean breeding flocks. Upon typing these cultures, the "breaks" were found to be due to the variant type of the pullorum germ. The symptoms, lesions and losses from this type of pullorum are similar to those found with the standard type of pullorum.

With evidence that variant pullorum was present an attempt was made to test for this type of infection. After several attempts to secure a variant Pullorum culture that would retain its seriological characteristics for making a satisfactory antigen, it was found this was quite a problem. Finally a culture was secured from Dr. M. L. Wright, Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph, Canada. Dr. Wright had studied several hundred cultures, over a period of several years, and he had finally found one that would hold its bacteriological characteristics, and was suitable for detecting birds infected with either the standard or variant type of Pullorum. To determine the efficiency of this antigen, 22324 birds were tested with Wright's antigen and the standard Pullorum antigen. From these there were 313 that reacted to both antigens. In addition there were 123 that reacted to Wright's but not to the standard antigen. Pullorum germs were isolated from some of this latter group of birds and it was found these were of the variant type.

With the information that Wright's antigen would detect both the variant and standard Pullorum infected birds, Wright's antigen was used in routine testing at three of the Livestock Sanitary Service Laboratories during the 1949-50 season. The following results were obtained :

Total number birds tested	164,372
Positive to Wright's antigen	2,316=1.41%
The Wright's positive birds retested with standard antigen — positive	910=0.55%

This indicates there 1406 birds in this group that may have been infected with variant Pullorum that the standard antigen would have missed.

Practically all Pullorum cultures isolated in Maryland in the past year that have been typed have been found to be the variant type of Pullorum.

With the above information it is felt that the variant type of Pullorum is a problem and that there is still much to be learned about this disease. The Maryland Livestock Sanitary Service is working toward bringing this new problem under control.

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POULTRY HEALTH NOTES

Turkeys do not seem to be as susceptible to Newcastle disease as chickens, and except in areas where Newcastle is generally prevalent, vaccination of turkeys is not usually advisable. Turkeys raised or kept confined indoors seem to be more susceptable than those running outside.

—o—

To date the use of mixed bacterias for inoculating turkeys has not proved to be dependable in disease control.

—o—

When all commercial poultrymen, especially broiler growers, provide a disposal pit for all dead birds rather than throw them in woods, ditches, etc., for birds, dogs, etc., to drag around, one of our most common modes of spread of disease infection will be eliminated. Trenches in an out-of-the-way place also serve this purpose.

—o—

Use of sulfa quinoxaline in the feed is more effective than frequent cleaning of the brooder house in the control of coccidiosis, according to Delaplane and associates at the Rhode Island station.

—o—

Separating the toms from the hen when fighting becomes prevalent to reduce injuries, not only reduces carcass blemishes but reduces chances of infection by turkey erysipelas, a disease of increasing importance to turkey growers, which may be communicated to humans.

—o—

Development of immunity of houseflies to D.D.T. and other insecticides suggest the complexity of the problem of the continuing fight to control these agents of the spread of disease, cleaning in and keeping clean is also a part of the program.

—o—

Quarternary Amonium compound, which has high germicidal efficiency, when administered to birds at levels sufficiently high to remove roundworms, will kill the birds also.

—o—

The various types of Newcastle vaccines available, variation of the virulence of the disease, the problem of dealing with the variable and often unknown factor of immunity of the parent stock in question, all serve to add up to the fact that we have a long way to go to reach a fool-proof control program for Newcastle.

—o—

"Feeding a drugged mash to chickens automatically, is as absurd as including a drug in ones soup every day," Dr. F. R. Bandette, N. J.

—o—

Sulfas, pink pills, antibiotics, or what have you, are no substitutes for good sanitation and sound management practices.

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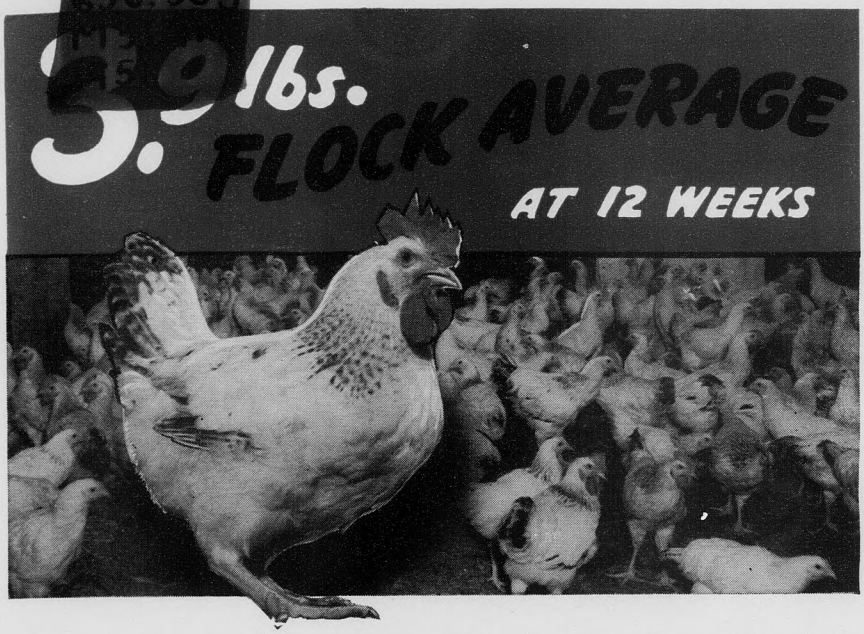

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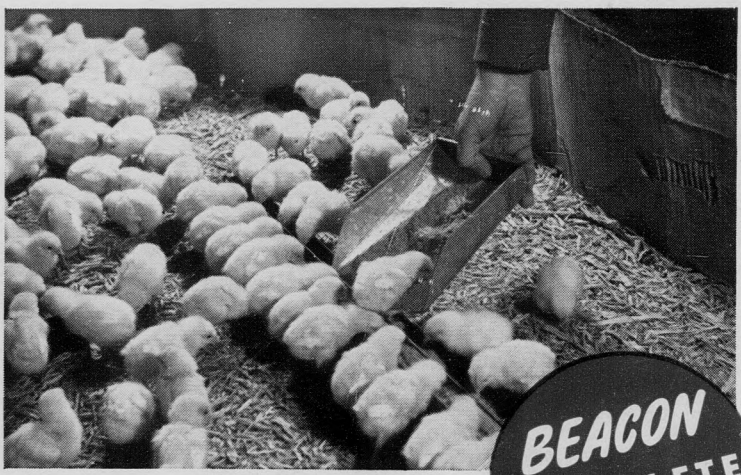

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